DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 188 076 CG 014 473

AUTHOR Paez, Adolfo L., Ed.
TITLE New Orleans: Public Attitudes About Crime. National Crime Survey Report.
INSTITUTION Bureau of the Census (DOC), Suitland, Md.
SPONS AGENCY National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (Dept. of Justice/LEAA), Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO NCJ-46242; SD-NCS-C-27
PUB DATE [77]
NOTE 71p.
AVAILABLE FROM Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Adults; Attitude Measures; *Community Attitudes; Community Surveys; *Crime; *Fear; Law Enforcement; National Surveys; News Media; Police Action; *Public Opinion; Research Projects; *Security (Psychology)
IDENTIFIERS *Louisiana (New Orleans); *Victims

ABSTRACT

The National Crime Survey (NCS) program has conducted a continuous national survey and separate surveys in 26 central cities to study the impact of crime on American society. Attitudinal information obtained from a 1974 survey of occupants of 4,918 housing units (9,301 residents age 16 and over) in New Orleans reflects crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems, and local police performance. The victimization survey found that attitudes and behaviors were not greatly influenced by personal experience as a victim. Despite the apprehension of New Orleans residents, fear of crime was not a major reason for moving to or from a neighborhood nor was it an influence on shopping or entertainment activities. Most residents indicated: (1) fear for their own safety, especially women and older adults; (2) a recognition of crime as a serious national problem, and (3) a favorable evaluation of police performance. The appendices contain 37 data tables, the survey questionnaire, and information on sample design and size, estimation procedures, estimated reliabilities, and standard error. (NRB)

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New Orleans: Public attitudes about crime

A National Crime Survey report

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No. SD-NCS-C-27, NCJ-46242

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. This report was prepered for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the Bureau of the Census. In the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, general supervision was supplied by Charles R. Kindermann, assisted by Dawn D. Nelson and Patsy A. Klaus. Collection and processing of data for the household survey were conducted in the Bureau of the Census under the general supervision of Marvin M. Thompson, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Linda R. Murphy and Robert L. Goodson. The report was prepared in the Crime Statistics Analysis Staff under the general supervision of Robert P. Parkinson. Adolfo L. Paez directed and edited the report. A technical review of the report was performed by Louis E. Williams, Statistical Methods Division, under the general supervision of Dennis J. Schwanz.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service.
New Orleans: public attitudes about crime.

(A National crime survey report; no. SD-NCP-C-27)
1. Crime and criminals—Louisiana—New Orleans—Public opinion. 2. New Orleans—Police—Public opinion. 3. Public opinion—Louisiana—New Orleans. I. Title. II. Series.
HV6795.N38U55 1977 301.15'43'364976335 77-4140

Preface

Since early in the 1970's, victimization surveys have been carried out under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program to provide insight into the impact of crime on American society. As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, the surveys, carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are supplying the criminal justice community with new information on crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. Based on representative sampling of households and commercial establishments, the program has had two major elements, a continuous national survey and separate surveys in 26 central cities across the Nation.

Based on a scientifically designed sample of housing units within each jurisdiction, the city surveys had a twofold purpose: the assessment of public attitudes about crime and related matters and the development of information on the extent and nature of residents' experiences with selected forms of criminal victimization. The attitude questions were asked of the occupants of a random half of the housing units selected for the victimization survey. In order to avoid biasing respondents' answers to the attitude questions, this part of the survey was administered before the victimization questions. Whereas the attitude questions were asked of persons age 16 and over, the victimization survey applied to individuals age 12 and over. Because the attitude questions were designed to elicit personal opinions and perceptions as of the date of the interview, it was not necessary to associate a particular time frame with this portion of the survey, even though some queries made reference to a period of time preceding the survey. On the other hand, the victimization questions referred to a fixed time frame—the 12 months preceding the month of interview—and respondents were asked to recall details concerning their experiences as victims of one or more of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted: rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In addition, information about burglary and robbery of businesses and certain other organizations was gathered by means of a victimization survey of commercial establishments, conducted separately from the household survey. A previous publication, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in New Orleans* (1977), provided comprehensive coverage of results from both the household and/ commercial victimization surveys.

Attitudinal information presented in this report was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 4,918 housing units (9,301 residents age 16 and over), or 96.5 percent of the units eligible for interview. Results of these interviews were inflated by means of a multistage weighting procedure to produce estimates applicable to all residents age 16 and over and to demographic and social subgroups of that population. Because they derived from a survey rather than a complete census, these estimates are subject to sampling error. They also are subject to response and processing errors. The effects of sampling error or variability can be accurately determined in a carefully designed survey. In this report, analytical statements involving comparisons have met the test that the differences cited are equal to or greater than approximately two standard errors; in other words, the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that the differences did not result solely from sampling variability. Estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases were considered unreliable and were not used in the analysis of survey results.

The 37 data tables in Appendix I of this report are organized in a sequence that generally corresponds to the analytical discussion. Two technical appendixes and a glossary follow the data tables: Appendix II consists of a facsimile of the survey questionnaire (Form NCS 6), and Appendix III supplies information on sample design and size, the estimation procedure, reliability of estimates, and significance testing; it also contains standard error tables.

IMPORTANT

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Crime and attitudes

During the 1960's, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice observed that "What America does about crime depends ultimately upon how Americans see crime. . . . The lines along which the Nation takes specific action against crime will be those that the public believes to be the necessary ones." Recognition of the importance of societal perceptions about crime prompted the Commission to authorize several public opinion surveys on the matter.[1] In addition to measuring the degree of concern over crime, those and subsequent surveys provided information on a variety of related subjects, such as the manner in which fear of crime affects people's lives, circumstances engendering fear for personal safety, members of the population relatively more intimidated by or fearful of crime, and the effectiveness of criminal justice systems. Based on a sufficiently large sample, moreover, attitude surveys can provide a means for examining the influence of victimization experiences upon personal outlooks. Conducted periodically in the same area, attitude surveys distinguish fluctuations in the degree of public concern; conducted under the same procedures in different areas, they provide a basis for comparing attitudes in two or more localities. With the advent of the National Crime Survey (NCS) program, it became possible to conduct large-scale attitudinal surveys addressing these and other issues, thereby enabling individuals to participate in appraising the status of public safety in their communities.

Based on data from a 1974 attitudinal survey, this report analyzes the responses of New Orleans residents to questions covering four topical areas: crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and lifestyles, and local police performance. Certain questions, relating to household activities, were asked of only one person per household (the "household respondent"), whereas others were administered to all persons age 16 and over ("individual respondents"), including the household respondent. Results were obtained for the total measured population and for several demographic and social subgroups.

[1]President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1967, pp. 49–53.

Conceptually, the survey incorporated questions pertaining to behavior as well as opinion. Concerning behavior, for example, each respondent for a household was asked where its members shopped for food and other merchandise, where they lived before moving to the present neighborhood, and how long they had lived at that address. Additional questions asked of the household respondent were designed to elicit opinions about the neighborhood in general, about the rationale for selecting that particular community and leaving the former residence, and about factors that influenced shopping practices. None of the questions asked of the household respondent raised the subject of crime. Respondents were free to answer at will. In contrast, most of the individual attitude questions, asked of all household members age 16 and over, dealt specifically with matters relating to crime. These persons were asked for viewpoints on subjects such as crime trends in the local community and in the Nation, chances of being personally attacked or robbed, neighborhood safety during the day or night, the impact of fear of crime on behavior, and the effectiveness of the local police. For many of these questions, response categories were predetermined and interviewers were instructed to probe for answers matching those on the questionnaire.

Although the attitude survey has provided a wealth of data, the results are opinions. For example, certain residents may have perceived crime as a growing threat or neighborhood safety as deteriorating, when, in fact, crime had declined and neighborhoods had become safer. Furthermore, individuals from the same neighborhood or with similar personal characteristics and/or experiences may have had conflicting opinions about any given issue. Nevertheless, people's opinions, beliefs, and perceptions about crime are important because they may influence behavior, bring about changes in certain routine activities, affect household security measures, or result in pressures on local authorities to improve police services.

The relationship between victimization experiences and attitudes is a recurring theme in the analytical section of this report. Information concerning such experiences was gathered with separate questionnaires, Forms NCS 3 and 4, used in administering the victimization component of the survey. Victimization survey results appeared in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in New Orleans* (1977), which also contains a detailed description of the survey-measured crimes, a discussion of the limitations of the central city surveys, and facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4. For the purpose of this report, individuals who were victims of the

following crimes, whether completed or attempted, during the 12 months prior to the month of the interview were considered "victimized": rape, personal robbery, assault, and personal larceny. Similarly, members of households that experienced one or more of three types of offenses—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—were categorized as victims. These crimes are defined in the glossary. Persons who experienced crimes other than those measured by the program, or who were victimized by any of the relevant offenses outside of the 12-month reference period, were classified as "not victimized." Limitations inherent in the victimization survey—that may have affected the accuracy of distinguishing victims from nonvictims—resulted from the problem of victim recall (the differing ability of respondents to remember crimes) and from the phenomenon of telescoping (the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside, usually before, the appropriate time frame). Moreover, some crimes were sustained by victims outside of their city of residence; these may have had little or no effect in the formation of attitudes about local matters.

Despite the difficulties in distinguishing precisely between victims and nonvictims, it was deemed important to explore the possibility that being a victim of crime, irrespective of the level of seriousness or the frequency of occurrence, has an impact on behavior and attitudes. Adopting a simple dichotomous victimization experience variable—victimized and not victimized—for purposes of tabulation and analysis also stemmed from the desirability of attaining the highest possible degree of statistical reliability, even at the cost of using these broad categories. Ideally, the victim category should have distinguished the type or seriousness of crimes, the recency of the events, and/or the number of offenses sustained.[2] Such a procedure seemingly would have yielded more refined measures of the effects of crime upon attitudes. By reducing the number of sample cases on which estimates were based, however, such a subcategorization of victims would have weakened the statistical validity of comparisons between the victims and nonvictims.

[2]Survey results presented in this report contain attitudinal data furnished by the victims of "series victimizations" (see glossary).

Summary

Despite the large number of New Orleans residents who voiced apprehension over their chances of being robbed or attacked, crime or the fear of crime did not emerge as a major reason for moving to or away from a neighborhood or as an influence over shopping and entertainment practices. Only about 7 percent of all persons had entertained notions of moving away because of crime, and a nominal percentage identified crime as their neighborhood's most serious problem. In general, issues relating to convenience, location, the environment, jobs, and traffic were far more important than crime to New Orleans householders.

When the survey focused specifically on the subject of crime, however, a considerable proportion of residents expressed fear for their own safety or for that of others. For instance, more than 4 in 5 persons felt that crime had increased nationally or that people generally had limited their activities because of crime. The vast majority of persons said that crime was as serious as portrayed by the media, if not more serious, and only about half of all residents felt safe in their own neighborhoods when out alone at night. Most residents, however, did not seem to hold the police accountable for their concerns about crime, as approximately 8 of every 10 persons felt that the local force was performing acceptably. In fact, certain of the indications of personal concern over crime did not appear to be well founded, since 94 percent of the residents stated that their neighborhoods were either as safe as other parts of the metropolitan area, or less dangerous, and 82 percent of those who expressed fear for personal safety did not consider their vicinity dangerous enough to consider moving away.

Attitudes were not greatly influenced by experience with criminal victimization during the year preceding the survey. Although there was a slightly greater tendency for victims to think that crime had increased both nationally and in their neighborhood, that parts of New Orleans were unsafe, and that crime or other problems existed within the neighborhood, many response differences between victims and nonvictims were marginal, if they existed at all. Generally, there was a greater degree of attitudinal contrast on the basis of personal characteristics, including age, sex, or race, than there was between victims and nonvictims. Thus, women were much more likely than men to have expressed fear of personal safety when alone in the neighborhood at night. Older persons were more inclined to have said they restricted their activities because of crime, and whites rated police performance as good relatively more often than blacks.

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Chart A. Summary findings about crime trends

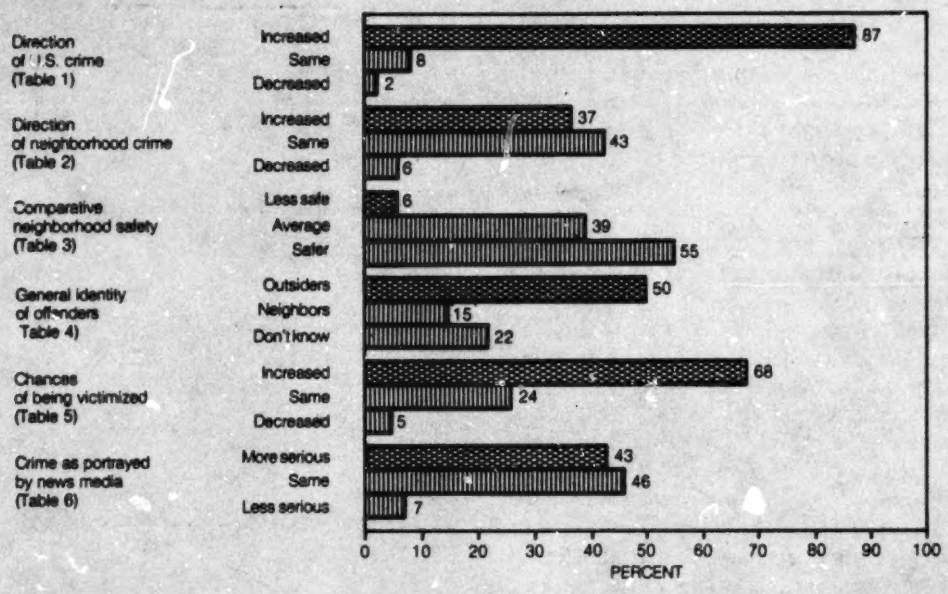


Chart B. Summary findings about fear of crime

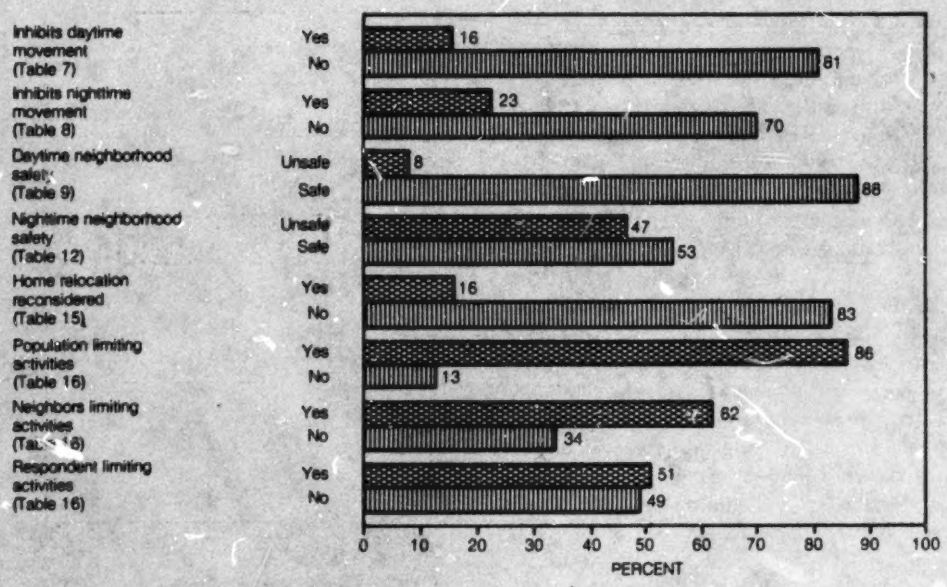


Chart C. Summary findings about residential problems

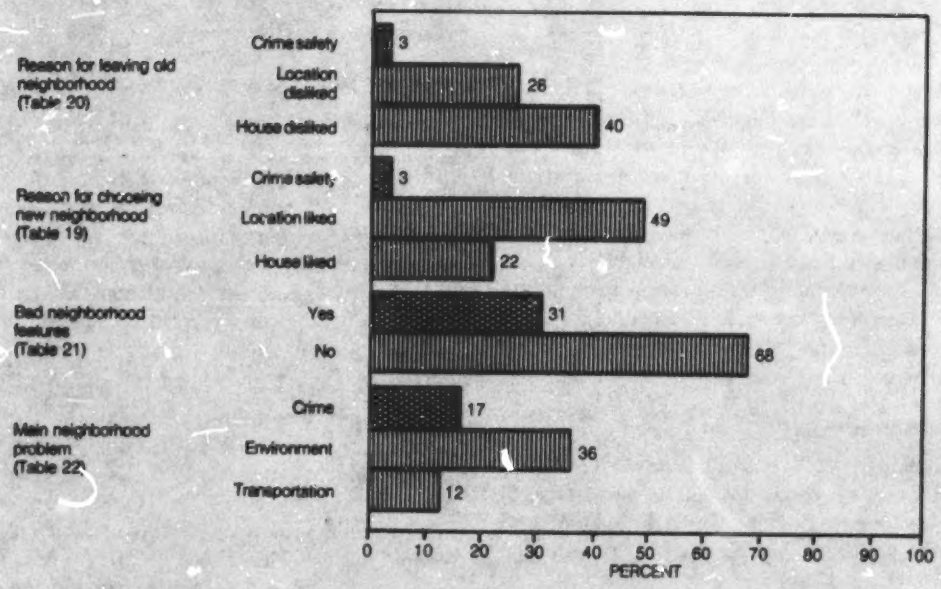
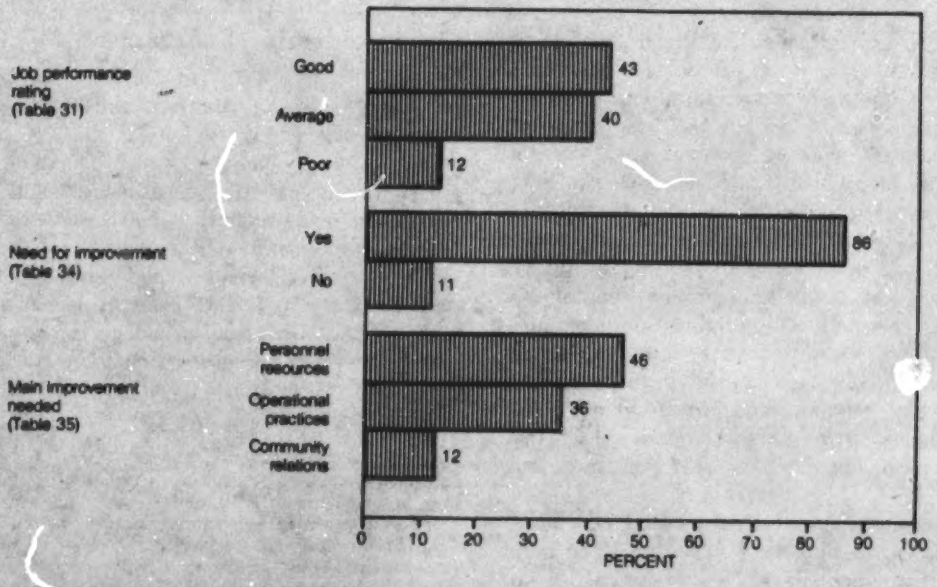


Chart D. Summary findings about police performance



Crime trends

This section of the report deals with the perceptions of New Orleans residents with respect to national and community crime trends, personal safety, and the accuracy with which newspapers and television were thought to be reporting the crime problem. The findings were drawn from Tables 1 through 6, found in Appendix I. The relevant questions, appearing in the facsimile of the survey instrument (Appendix II), are 9a, 9c, 10a, 12, 15a, and 15b; each question was asked of persons 16 and over.

U.S. crime trends

The vast majority of New Orleans residents (86 percent) felt that crime in the United States had increased in the last year or two. Eight percent believed that it remained about the same, whereas only 2 percent stated that it had increased. Some 4 percent either did not know if a change had occurred or failed to respond. On the whole, these proportions did not differ much, if at all, within categories of age, sex, race, or victimization experience.

Neighborhood crime trends

Opinions about change in the amount of neighborhood crime differed noticeably from those expressed about national crime trends. The single largest group of New Orleans residents (43 percent) felt that crime had remained about the same, and about 6 percent reported that it had decreased. On the other hand, approximately 37 percent, or fewer than half the number of residents who said that crime had risen nationally, believed that crime had increased in their neighborhoods. A substantial number of respondents (14 percent) had no thoughts on the matter, did not answer, or had not lived in the community long enough to form an opinion. Observations differed little according to age, sex, or race of the respondents. Victimization experience, however, was clearly related to the feeling that neighborhood crime had increased. Approximately 44 percent of those victimized said that crime had risen, compared with 34 percent among nonvictims.

Only about 6 percent of the city's residents considered their own neighborhoods more or much more hazardous than other parts of New Orleans because of crime. Most felt that their neighborhoods were average (39 percent) or less dangerous (55) than others. Relatively more whites than blacks (63 vs. 44 percent) felt their neighborhoods were dangerous, whereas blacks were more likely to have thought that theirs were about average (48 vs. 31 percent).

Who are the offenders?

By a margin greater than 3 to 1, New Orleans residents believed that outsiders rather than persons living in the vicinity were responsible for committing most neighborhood crime. However, approximately 22 percent of the population did not know the identity of the offenders, 6 percent said no crimes were taking place in the neighborhood, and answers were not available for 1 percent. Six percent attributed the commission of crimes equally to neighboring people and outsiders.

Opinions concerning the perpetrators of neighborhood crime varied little according to the sex or race of the respondent. However, victims were more inclined than nonvictims (21 vs. 12 percent) to blame neighborhood residents for crime, and younger persons tended to hold local residents accountable more readily than older ones. Thus, 22 percent of those age 16–24 attributed crimes to people living in their own neighborhood, compared with 8 percent of those 50 and over. This finding may be related to the tendency of younger residents to be victimized by persons of similar age.[3] The respondent's age did not appear to be meaningfully related to the belief that crimes were carried out by outsiders.

Chances of personal victimization

In order to assess perceptions about changes in the probability of being robbed or attacked, survey participants were shown a printed card and asked to choose among a limited number of response categories. Slightly more than two-thirds stated that their chances of being victimized had increased in recent years, a finding not supported by the prevalence of beliefs that one's neighborhood was less dangerous than elsewhere and that neighborhood crime either had remained the same or had decreased. Approximately one-fourth indicated that their likelihood of being robbed or attacked had remained the same,

[3]Among victimizations involving only one assailant, some three-fifths of personal robberies, as well as assaults, against persons age 12–19 were perceived by victims as having been committed by offenders age 12–20. See United States. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. *Criminal Victimization Surveys in New Orleans.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977, Data Table 14.

whereas some 5 percent responded that it had decreased. In most instances, attitudes did not differ substantially among the various population groups under study. For example, women were only slightly more inclined than men to think their chances of being victimized had risen (70 vs. 66 percent) and less likely to believe they had stayed the same (22 vs. 26). Whites more often than blacks sensed that their chances of being robbed or attacked had gone up (73 vs. 63 percent); otherwise, the responses of whites and blacks were not substantially different. Age was a factor among persons 25–64, who were slightly more likely than those outside that range to believe that their chance of being victimized had gone up. Victims were somewhat more apt than nonvictims to state that their chances had gone up (72 vs. 66 percent).

Crime and the media

When asked to evaluate the seriousness of crime as portrayed in newspapers and on television, some 46 percent of the population indicated that crime was about as serious as reported by the media and 43 percent felt that it was even more serious. Seven percent of the residents concluded that crime was less serious than depicted, and a total of 4 percent expressed no opinion or declined to answer. In general, attitudes reflecting the manner in which crime was reported by the news media varied little according to age, race, sex, or victimization experience of the respondent, even though some of the differences were statistically significant.

Fear of crime

Among other things, results covered thus far have shown that many residents of New Orleans believed crime had increased over the years leading up to the survey, and, in addition, felt their own chances of being attacked or robbed had risen. Whether or not they feared for their personal safety is a matter treated in this section of the report. Also examined is the impact of the fear of crime on activity patterns and on considerations regarding changes of residence. Survey questions 11a, 11b, 11c, 13a, 13b, 16a, 16b, and 16c—all asked of persons age 16 and over—and Data Tables 7 through 18 are referenced here.

Crime as a deterrent to mobility

As a measure of the influence of crime on everyday life, residents were asked if there were certain parts of New Orleans that they wished or needed to enter during the day, but avoided because of crime. Some 81 percent of the residents expressed no reservation about such travel. About 16 percent were fearful, and predictably, those victimized during 1973 were more likely than nonvictims to feel intimidated (21 vs. 14 percent). Even among those victimized, however, a clear majority (77 percent) were not afraid of moving about during the day. Although there were statistically significant differences between the responses of males and females, as well as between those of blacks and whites, these variations were not large, and the pattern of answers according to age group was also relatively stable.

Concerning the reluctance to move about the city at night, 23 percent of New Orleans residents communicated fear of crime, with a substantial majority (70 percent) indicating they felt secure in visiting any section of the metropolitan area at night when the need or wish arose. Few substantial response differences appeared between whites and blacks, females and males. Victimized residents voiced fear relatively more often than nonvictims (29 vs. 21 percent). With the notable exception of those age 65 and over, attitudes about visiting parts of New Orleans at night were not markedly different according to age level. Members of that senior-most group were less reluctant than individuals in any younger age group to express fear about going to other parts of the city at night—a situation that may have stemmed from a lack of interest in going to places away from home.[4]

Neighborhood safety

An overwhelming majority of persons (88 percent) said they felt, or would feel, very or reasonably safe when out alone in their neighborhood during the day. In contrast, only 8 percent expressed some degree of fear for personal safety. Males were somewhat more likely than females to feel very or reasonably safe (94 vs. 84 percent), whereas the elderly (age 65 and over) felt relatively less secure than persons age 16–64. Victimization experience had no meaningful effect on response.

Far more people (47 vs. 8 percent) expressed reservation about being out alone in their neighborhood at night than during the day. Whereas 88 percent felt reasonably or very safe during the day, 53 percent considered themselves secure at night. Among respondents who felt somewhat or very unsafe when out alone at night, women outnumbered men by a wide margin (61 vs. 28 percent), with differences evident between the proportions for matching age groups of each sex. In fact, whereas a majority of males (71 percent) considered themselves safe, the opposite was true for females.

Persons age 35 and over generally considered themselves less secure than younger ones. Thus, 61 percent of persons in each of the three age groups between 16 and 34 felt safe when alone in the neighborhood at night, compared with 55 percent for individuals age 35–49, 47 percent among those persons 50 to 65, and 35 percent for those 65 and over. Like the findings for daytime safety, victimization experience contributed little to the molding of attitudes: about 54 percent of nonvictims felt safe, compared with 51 percent of victims, a nominal though statistically significant difference.

Crime as a cause for moving away

New Orleans residents who expressed some degree of fear for personal safety when out alone in the vicinity of their homes either during the day or night were asked if the neighborhood was dangerous enough to cause them to think seriously about moving elsewhere. Despite the substantial proportion of residents who voiced concern about safety, particularly at night, 82 percent of the members of this group did not consider their neighborhoods to be sufficiently

[4]It should be emphasized that respondents were not queried regarding all parts of the metropolitan area but only about those they *needed* or *desired* to enter. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that high-risk places, those most highly feared, were excluded from consideration by many respondents. Had the questions applied unconditionally to all sectors of the area, the pattern of response no doubt would have differed.

perilous to think of moving. Sixteen percent had contemplated moving, and responses were unavailable for the remaining 2 percent.

Despite their relatively low concern about neighborhood safety, males were slightly more inclined than females (19 vs. 15 percent) to have considered moving.[5] The difference between blacks (20 percent) and whites (12) who contemplated moving was also statistically significant, and victimized residents were more than twice as likely as nonvictims to have thought seriously about moving elsewhere (25 vs. 11 percent).

Crime as a cause for activity modification

With regard to restrictions or changes in activity because of the fear of crime, the position of New Orleans residents generally paralleled that concerning the issue of crime trends, i.e., the belief that the impact of crime was greater upon persons other than their neighbors and themselves. About 17 in 20 residents believed that people in general had modified their activities because they were afraid of crime. Asked if people in their own neighborhood had done so, 62 percent responded affirmatively, and the proportion diminished further when the subjects were asked if they had personally altered their activities because of crime. About half said they had done so.

Certain differences emerged depending on the individual's sex, race, age, or victimization experience. For example, 59 percent of all females said they had changed their activities for fear of crime, compared with 41 percent of all males. Among blacks and whites, a smaller difference was evident: 57 percent of blacks said they had modified their personal activities, compared with 47 percent of whites. As with previous responses concerning neighborhood safety, the proportion of persons indicating a limitation or change in activities appeared to increase with age, from 38 percent among the 16–19 age group to 58 percent among those 50 and over, although differences between percentages for the intervening groups were not necessarily significant.

[5]This observation is somewhat misleading since only those who expressed fear were asked the question. Thus, only 28 percent of all males responded, contrasted with 61 percent of all females. As a proportion of the total population age 16 and over, 9 percent of females and 5 percent of males had thought of moving.

Residential problems and lifestyles

The initial attitude survey questions were designed to gather information about certain specific behavioral practices of New Orleans householders and to explore perceptions about a wide range of community problems, one of which was crime. As indicated in the section entitled "Crime and Attitudes," certain questions were asked of only one member of each household, known as the household respondent. Information gathered from such persons is treated in this section of the report and found in Data Tables 19 through 26; the pertinent data were based on survey questions 2a through 7b. In addition, the responses to questions 8a through 8f, relating to certain aspects of personal lifestyle, also are examined in this section; the relevant questions were asked of all household members age 16 and over, including the household respondent, and the results are displayed in Data Tables 27 through 30. As can be seen from the questionnaire, and unlike the procedure used in developing the information discussed in the two preceding sections of this report, the questions that served as a basis for the topics covered here did not reveal to respondents that the development of data on crime was the main purpose of the survey.

Neighborhood problems and selecting a home

About 52 percent of New Orleans householders had lived at the same address for a period not exceeding 5 years. Respondents for this group were asked the most important reason for selecting their neighborhoods. Forty-eight percent regarded the location and characteristics of the area, including the quality of schools, as main considerations. Thirty-seven percent indicated that the price had been right, that the dwelling's characteristics appealed to them, or that the neighborhood was the only place where housing could be found. In contrast, only about 2 percent cited safety from crime as the main reason they moved to the neighborhood. Victimization experience or income level did not markedly affect the pattern of responses, except that families with annual incomes of less than $3,000 were much more likely than those earning $15,000 or more (28 vs. 4 percent) to have identified lack of choice as the main reason for settling in the neighborhood. Similarly, blacks were about three times as apt as whites to have mentioned lack of choice (22 vs. 7 percent) and less likely to have picked a neighborhood on the basis of its location (18 vs. 35 percent).

Asked about the most important reason for leaving their former place of residence, two-thirds of these same household respondents (i.e., those living at the same address for 5 years or less) mentioned the undesirability of the previous dwelling or neighborhood, the need for a more convenient location, or the desire for better or more affordable housing. A nominal proportion—3 percent—cited crime in the old neighborhood as the prevailing reason for moving away.

All household respondents were asked if there was anything they disliked about their neighborhoods. Sixty-eight percent had no complaints, and 31 percent cited one or more causes for dissatisfaction. Although few differences were evident according to income level, crime victims voiced general discontent appreciably more often than nonvictims (41 vs. 26 percent), and relatively more blacks than whites (34 vs. 29) were dissatisfied. Regarding the most serious neighborhood problem, those who expressed dislikes identified environmental issues, such as trash, noise, and overcrowding as most bothersome (36 percent); problems with neighbors and the influx of bad elements were cited by about 24 percent; and 9 percent listed traffic and parking as the main difficulties. Some 17 percent—or about 5 percent of all household respondents—indicated that crime was their prime concern. Among those who said crime was the worst problem, there were no significant response differences according to race and few appreciable ones across income categories, except that members of families having annual incomes of less than $3,000 were the most likely to have been troubled by neighborhood crime.

Food and merchandise shopping practices

Sixty-nine percent of New Orleans household respondents said they did their major food shopping in neighborhood stores; the bulk of the others said they shopped elsewhere. Although the choice of shopping sites differed relatively little according to the respondent's income level or victimization experience, blacks were slightly less disposed than whites to do their major food shopping in the neighborhood (63 vs. 74 percent). Persons who indicated that food shopping was done outside their own vicinity were asked about the reason for doing so. Fifty-nine percent cited the unavailability or inadequacy of neighborhood stores, and 32 percent said higher prices in local shops prompted them to buy elsewhere. Only about 1 percent of the respondents specifically mentioned the influence of

crime or the fear of crime over shopping habits.

Coupled with questions about food shopping, household respondents were asked where they purchased clothing and general merchandise—from suburban or neighborhood centers, on the one hand, or from downtown shops, on the other. Forty-nine percent said they usually shopped in suburban or neighborhood stores and 48 percent mentioned downtown stores—a statistically insignificant difference. Victimization experience seemed to be only marginally related to choice of shopping sites, but some interesting contrasts surfaced among households differentiated either by race or income. Blacks were more apt than whites to shop downtown (59 vs. 39 percent), whereas whites preferred suburban and neighborhood stores (58 vs. 38). Members of families with annual incomes of less than $3,000 were far more likely than those earning $15,000 or more to shop downtown (63 vs. 27 percent).

Household respondents were asked about reasons why they preferred shopping for general merchandise in one area as opposed to another. Both groups of shoppers cited convenience as the single most important attraction. A small proportion (2 percent) of suburban or neighborhood shoppers mentioned crime as the reason for not patronizing downtown stores.

Entertainment practices

A brief group of questions concerning recreation and entertainment was administered to all household members age 16 and over, including the household respondents. Asked if they went to restaurants, theaters, and other places for evening entertainment more or less often than in the recent past, 46 percent of New Orleans residents replied that the frequency had remained about the same, 38 percent said they went out less often, and 15 percent indicated they went out more often. Differences between the responses of men and women were small, as were those for blacks and whites. Persons who had been victimized were more likely than nonvictims to indicate that they went out both more and less often—a contradiction attributable, in part, to the greater proportion of nonvictims who said they had not changed their frequency of entertainment. As might be expected, young persons (age 16–19) were far more likely than those age 65 and over to have increased their use of entertainment facilities (46 vs. 4 percent).

Among those who had restricted their entertainment activities, 14 percent identified crime as the major reason for doing so. Residents who patronized entertainment facilities at least once a month were asked about the general location of such places. Eighty-three percent of this subgroup usually frequented restaurants and theaters within the city, compared with about 8 percent who regularly went to places outside of New Orleans. Asked to explain their preference for one site over another, 9 percent of those who went out of the city alluded to the problem of crime downtown. For both groups, however, personal convenience and a preference for facilities ranked as the major attractions.

Local police performance

Following the series of questions concerning neighborhood safety and crime as a deterrent to personal mobility, individuals age 16 and over were asked to assess the overall performance of the local police and to suggest ways, if any, in which police effectiveness might be improved. Data Tables 31 through 37, derived from survey questions 14a and 14b, contain the results on which this discussion is based.

Are they doing a good, average, or poor job?

Provided that ratings of "average" and "good" can be construed to signify approval, then the vast majority (83 percent) of New Orleans residents were satisfied with the performance of their police. Some 12 percent gave a rating of "poor." There were no appreciable differences between the percentages of males and females, or of victims and nonvictims, who rated the police as average. Black or younger residents (age 16–34) were more apt than white or older ones, respectively, to have rated police performance as average. Whereas older persons (age 35 and over) rated the police as good more freely than younger residents, the latter gave relatively more ratings of average or poor, a pattern that tended to apply regardless of sex or race. In addition to these response differences related to age, evaluations of the police varied markedly depending on the respondent's race. For example, whites were about twice as likely blacks to rate the police work as good (55 vs. 28 percent), whereas blacks were far more likely to characterize it as poor (19 vs. 7 percent). Persons not victimized by crime in the previous year were more inclined than victims to evaluate police performance as good and less likely to classify it as poor.

How can the police improve?

Persons who rated the quality of police services were asked for suggestions that might improve the effectiveness of the force. Although most residents offered a variety of recommendations, about 11 percent said that no improvement was needed. There was no significant difference between the proportion of males and females who saw no need for improvement, and whites were only slightly more inclined than blacks to have said that no changes were required. Residents age 35 and over were somewhat more likely than younger ones to see no need for improvement.

Of persons who offered opinions as to how the police might improve, 46 percent singled out measures relating to the adequacy of personnel resources (i.e., the need for additional, better trained, or more qualified personnel). Some 36 percent desired changes in the operational practices of the force, and about 12 percent alluded to needed improvements in the field of community relations.[6]

In general, recommendations concerning police improvement varied little between males and females in matching age categories. Disregarding gender, however, opinions as to how the police force could best improve differed substantially according to age level or race. By a margin of about 2 to 1, whites were more inclined than blacks to have preferred improvements in the area of personnel resources, whereas blacks were about three times more likely to have suggested improved community relations.

With respect to the population's age, older persons were more apt to have expressed a preference for hiring additional police officers. Only 22 percent of persons age 16–24 cited this measure, compared with 53 percent among those age 65 and over. In contrast, younger persons tended to single out community relations as the area most in need of upgrading. Whereas only about 3 percent of residents age 65 and over advocated better police-community relations, roughly 1 in 5 persons age 16–24 shared that belief.

[6]For the purposes of this discussion, the eight specific response items covered in Question 14b were combined into three categories, as follows: *community relations:* (1) "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and (2) "Don't discriminate." *Operational practices:* (1) "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; (2) "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; (3) "Need more traffic control"; and (4) "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times." And, *personnel resources:* (1) "Hire more policemen" and (2) "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 37 statistical data tables in this appendix present the results of the New Orleans attitudinal survey conducted early in 1974. They are organized topically, generally paralleling the report's analytical discussion. For each subject, the data tables consist of cross-tabulations of personal (or household) characteristics and the relevant response categories. For a given population group, each table displays the percent distribution of answers to a question.

All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variances, or errors, associated with the fact that they were derived from a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report.

Each data table parenthetically displays the size of the group for which a distribution of responses was calculated. As with the percentages, these base figures are estimates. On tables showing the answers of individual respondents (Tables 1–18 and 27–37), the figures reflect an adjustment based on an independent post-Census estimate of the city's resident population. For data from household respondents (Tables 19–26), the bases were generated solely by the survey itself.

A note beneath each data table identifies the question that served as source of the data. As an expedient in preparing tables, certain response categories were reworded and/or abbreviated. The questionnaire facsimile (Appendix II) should be consulted for the exact wording of both the questions and the response categories. For questionnaire items that carried the instruction "Mark all that apply," thereby enabling a respondent to furnish more than a single answer, the data tables reflect only the answer designated by the respondent as being the most important one rather than all answers given.

The first six data tables were used in preparing the "Crime Trends" section of the report. Tables 7–18 relate to the topic "Fear of Crime"; Tables 19–30 cover "Residential Problems and Lifestyles"; and the last seven tables display information concerning "Local Police Performance."

Table 1. Direction of crime trends in the United States

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Don't know	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	86.5	8.1	1.9	3.3	0.3
Sex						
Male (177,700)	100.0	85.8	8.8	2.1	3.0	0.3
Female (229,900)	100.0	87.0	7.6	1.7	3.5	0.2
Race						
White (327,500)	100.0	87.6	7.6	1.5	3.1	0.2
Black (179,400)	100.0	85.1	8.7	2.3	3.5	0.3
Other (700)	100.0	71.1	[1]5.9	[1]11.5	[1]11.5	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	80.9	13.1	3.2	2.6	[1]0.3
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	84.5	10.0	2.4	3.0	[1]0.1
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	86.7	8.3	1.7	3.1	[1]0.2
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	89.2	6.2	1.6	2.6	[1]0.3
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	88.9	6.4	1.4	3.0	[1]0.2
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	84.9	7.5	1.7	5.5	[1]0.4
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	86.2	8.0	1.8	3.7	0.3
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	87.0	8.2	2.1	2.5	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 10a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Haven't lived here that long	Don't know	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	36.9	43.4	5.6	5.2	8.6	0.3
Sex							
Male (177,700)	100.0	37.4	43.3	5.9	5.6	7.5	0.3
Female (229,900)	100.0	36.5	43.5	5.3	5.0	9.4	0.3
Race							
White (327,500)	100.0	36.6	44.1	4.4	5.6	9.0	0.3
Black (179,400)	100.0	37.3	42.6	7.1	4.7	7.9	0.4
Other (700)	100.0	[1]17.7	59.8	[1]0.0	[1]5.7	[1]16.8	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	38.2	43.8	7.8	4.7	5.1	[1]0.3
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	34.1	41.8	6.3	10.4	7.1	[1]0.2
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	34.8	42.5	5.0	8.5	9.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	39.9	43.0	5.6	4.0	7.1	[1]0.4
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	38.4	44.0	5.5	2.8	8.9	[1]0.3
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	34.8	45.5	4.1	2.1	13.1	[1]0.3
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	33.5	46.2	5.3	4.9	9.7	0.4
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	43.9	37.8	6.1	5.9	6.2	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 9a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Much more dangerous	More dangerous	About average	Less dangerous	Much less dangerous	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	1.1	4.6	38.7	40.1	14.6	1.0
Sex							
Male (177,700)	100.0	0.9	4.7	36.6	40.2	16.8	0.7
Female (229,900)	100.0	1.3	4.5	40.2	39.9	12.9	1.2
Race							
White (227,500)	100.0	0.7	4.2	31.3	44.3	18.5	1.0
Black (179,400)	100.0	1.7	5.2	48.1	34.6	9.6	0.9
Other (700)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]23.3	58.1	[1]18.6	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	1.3	5.4	42.7	36.6	13.2	[1]0.9
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	1.1	6.3	40.4	37.8	13.6	0.7
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	1.6	4.3	39.5	40.4	14.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	1.1	4.5	38.0	40.2	15.5	0.7
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	1.1	3.6	36.7	41.1	16.6	1.0
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	[1]0.5	4.4	37.0	42.5	13.1	2.4
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	0.6	3.8	38.7	41.1	14.6	1.1
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	2.1	6.3	38.6	37.9	14.5	0.7

NOTE: Data based on question 12. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	No neighborhood crime	People living here	Outsiders	Equally by both	Don't know	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	6.0	15.1	49.9	6.3	22.1	0.7
Sex							
Male (177,700)	100.0	5.5	15.4	51.3	7.3	19.8	0.7
Female (229,900)	100.0	6.3	14.8	48.7	5.5	23.9	0.7
Race							
White (227,500)	100.0	6.4	14.1	51.6	4.4	22.9	0.6
Black (179,400)	100.0	5.4	16.3	47.7	8.7	21.0	0.9
Other (700)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]5.6	[1]48.6	[1]5.7	[1]40.1	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	3.1	21.5	55.4	8.0	11.2	[1]0.9
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	4.3	22.1	45.8	7.7	19.7	[1]0.4
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	4.4	21.1	45.9	6.6	21.5	[1]0.5
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	5.8	13.9	50.9	6.5	22.3	0.7
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	7.9	9.7	52.6	5.8	23.0	1.0
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	8.7	6.4	48.9	4.1	31.1	0.7
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	6.9	12.2	50.0	6.3	23.8	0.8
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	4.0	20.9	49.5	6.4	18.6	0.6

NOTE: Data based on question 9c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 5. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Going up	Same	Going down	No opinion	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	68.3	23.7	4.7	2.9	0.3
Sex						
Male (177,700)	100.0	66.2	26.1	5.2	2.2	0.2
Female (229,900)	100.0	70.0	21.9	4.2	3.5	0.4
Race						
White (227,500)	100.0	72.8	21.3	3.3	2.4	0.2
Black (179,400)	100.0	62.8	26.8	6.4	3.5	0.5
Other (700)	100.0	[1]35.1	[1]47.4	[1]11.7	[1]5.8	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	57.6	30.7	8.7	2.5	[1]0.6
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	64.4	27.3	5.6	2.2	[1]0.4
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	71.1	22.3	4.6	1.8	[1]0.2
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	73.4	20.5	4.0	1.9	[1]0.2
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	73.5	20.7	2.9	2.7	[1]0.2
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	62.5	25.8	4.4	6.9	[1]0.5
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	66.5	25.2	4.4	3.4	0.4
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	72.1	20.7	5.2	1.9	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 15a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 6. Seriousness of crime problem relative to what newspapers and television report

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Less serious	Same	More serious	No opinion	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	6.9	46.4	42.6	3.7	0.5
Sex						
Male (177,700)	100.0	8.9	47.3	40.5	3.0	0.3
Female (229,900)	100.0	5.4	45.7	44.2	4.2	0.5
Race						
White (227,500)	100.0	8.5	45.9	41.6	3.6	0.3
Black (179,400)	100.0	4.9	47.0	43.8	3.7	0.6
Other (700)	100.0	[1]5.9	[1]46.8	[1]35.4	[1]11.9	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	8.9	49.7	38.2	2.8	[1]0.5
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	8.5	47.8	40.8	2.6	[1]0.3
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	8.6	48.8	40.2	2.1	[1]0.3
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	5.2	46.0	45.7	2.6	[1]0.5
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	6.0	43.0	46.9	3.8	[1]0.4
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	5.5	45.5	39.3	8.4	0.9
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	6.4	48.2	40.8	4.1	0.6
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	8.0	42.6	46.3	2.8	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 15b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	16.3	81.2	2.5
Sex				
Male (177,700)	100.0	14.1	83.7	2.2
Female (229,900)	100.0	18.1	79.2	2.7
Race				
White (227,500)	100.0	17.9	79.3	2.8
Black (179,400)	100.0	14.4	83.5	2.1
Other (700)	100.0	6.4	93.6	[1]0.0
Age				
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	13.4	83.9	2.7
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	13.3	84.3	2.4
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	16.6	82.0	1.4
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	19.0	78.8	2.2
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	18.5	78.9	2.7
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	14.4	81.9	3.7
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	14.1	83.4	2.5
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	20.9	76.6	2.5

NOTE: Data based on question 13a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	23.4	69.7	6.9
Sex				
Male (177,700)	100.0	22.0	73.7	4.4
Female (229,900)	100.0	24.6	66.6	8.8
Race				
White (327,500)	100.0	24.6	68.4	7.0
Black (79,400)	100.0	22.0	71.3	6.7
Other (700)	100.0	[1]0.0	87.7	[1]12.3
Age				
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	23.3	71.3	5.3
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	27.0	66.4	6.6
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	25.8	69.3	4.9
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	25.7	66.8	7.4
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	22.9	68.9	8.1
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	15.3	76.9	7.8
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	20.5	72.9	6.6
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	29.4	63.1	7.5

NOTE: Data based on question 13b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 9. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	46.5	41.5	4.5	3.1	0.4
Sex						
Male (177,700)	100.0	59.8	33.9	4.5	1.4	0.4
Female (229,900)	100.0	36.1	47.5	11.7	4.3	0.4
Race						
White (227,500)	100.0	52.5	36.9	8.0	2.2	0.4
Black (179,400)	100.0	38.8	47.4	9.3	4.1	0.4
Other (700)	100.0	[1]47.7	[1]46.8	[1]5.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	55.5	35.7	6.8	1.6	[1]0.4
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	53.4	38.8	5.9	1.6	[1]0.3
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	52.1	40.2	5.9	1.8	[1]0.0
35-49 (81,300)	100.0	46.6	42.8	7.6	2.7	[1]0.3
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	42.2	43.3	10.3	3.9	[1]0.4
65 and over (62,400)	100.0	33.5	45.6	13.8	6.1	1.0
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (273,600)	100.0	46.0	42.3	8.4	2.8	0.4
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	47.4	39.9	8.8	3.6	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not availab
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (21,900)	100.0	66.7	30.3	[1]1.6	[1]0.8	[1]0.6
20-24 (25,800)	100.0	70.7	26.4	2.4	[1]0.2	[1]0.3
25-34 (32,800)	100.0	66.8	30.0	2.5	[1]0.7	[1]0.0
35-49 (34,700)	100.0	60.7	33.7	3.7	1.4	[1]0.5
50-64 (39,930)	100.0	53.7	37.8	6.2	1.9	[1]0.5
65 and over (22,700)	100.0	40.2	44.8	10.7	3.7	[1]0.6
Female						
16-19 (22,200)	100.0	44.3	41.0	12.0	2.5	[1]0.2
20-24 (32,100)	100.0	39.5	48.8	8.7	2.8	[1]0.3
25-34 (38,500)	100.0	39.6	48.8	8.8	2.7	[1]0.0
35-49 (46,830)	100.0	36.1	49.6	10.5	3.6	[1]0.2
50-64 (50,200)	100.0	32.9	47.7	13.6	5.5	[1]0.4
65 and over (40,100)	100.0	29.8	46.0	15.6	7.5	1.2
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (18,900)	100.0	65.4	28.4	5.5	[1]0.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (31,400)	100.0	62.0	32.3	4.2	[1]1.0	[1]0.4
25-34 (36,800)	100.0	62.5	33.1	3.8	[1]0.6	[1]0.0
35-49 (42,900)	100.0	53.4	38.6	5.8	2.0	[1]0.2
50-64 (55,600)	100.0	48.0	37.9	10.9	2.9	[1]0.3
65 and over (41,900)	100.0	35.7	44.5	13.8	4.8	1.2
Black						
16-19 (25,100)	100.0	48.0	41.1	7.9	2.4	[1]0.7
20-24 (26,500)	100.0	43.3	46.4	7.8	2.4	[1]0.2
25-34 (34,400)	100.0	41.0	47.7	8.2	3.1	[1]0.0
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	39.0	47.5	9.6	3.5	[1]0.4
50-64 (34,300)	100.0	32.4	52.1	9.4	5.6	[1]0.5
65 and over (20,900)	100.0	29.2	47.7	13.9	8.9	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (10,200)	100.0	74.5	22.9	[1]2.2	[1]0.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (15,400)	100.0	78.3	19.4	[1]1.4	[1]0.3	[1]0.6
25-34 (19,100)	100.0	72.6	25.5	[1]1.4	[1]0.5	[1]0.0
35-49 (19,900)	100.0	64.9	31.3	2.5	[1]1.1	[1]0.2
50-64 (24,800)	100.0	60.2	31.7	6.7	[1]1.1	[1]0.4
65 and over (14,800)	100.0	43.7	42.8	10.4	[1]2.2	[1]0.9
Female						
16-19 (8,800)	100.0	54.9	34.8	9.2	[1]1.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (16,000)	100.0	46.4	44.8	6.9	[1]1.7	[1]0.3
25-34 (17,700)	100.0	51.6	41.2	6.5	[1]0.7	[1]0.0
35-49 (23,100)	100.0	43.5	44.9	8.7	2.7	[1]0.2
50-64 (30,800)	100.0	38.1	42.9	14.4	4.3	[1]0.3
65 and over (27,100)	100.0	31.3	45.5	15.7	6.2	[1]1.4
Black						
Male						
16-19 (11,700)	100.0	60.0	36.7	[1]1.1	[1]1.1	[1]1.1
20-24 (10,400)	100.0	59.8	36.4	3.8	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (13,600)	100.0	58.4	36.4	4.1	[1]1.0	[1]0.0
35-49 (14,700)	100.0	55.0	37.0	5.5	[1]1.7	[1]0.9
50-64 (15,000)	100.0	42.9	47.8	5.5	3.2	[1]0.6
65 and over (7,900)	100.0	33.6	48.5	11.4	6.5	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (13,400)	100.0	37.4	45.0	13.8	3.4	[1]0.3
20-24 (16,100)	100.0	32.6	52.8	10.4	3.9	[1]0.3
25-34 (20,800)	100.0	29.5	55.1	10.9	4.5	[1]0.0
35-49 (23,500)	100.0	28.9	54.1	12.2	4.6	[1]0.2
50-64 (19,300)	100.0	24.2	55.4	12.4	7.5	[1]0.5
65 and over (13,000)	100.0	26.5	47.1	15.4	10.3	[1]0.7

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	14.5	38.2	21.7	25.1	0.5
Sex						
Male (177,700)	100.0	23.4	47.9	17.1	10.9	0.6
Female (229,900)	100.0	7.6	30.8	25.1	36.0	0.5
Race						
White (227,500)	100.0	16.0	38.8	21.2	23.4	0.6
Black (179,400)	100.0	12.5	37.5	22.3	27.2	0.5
Other (700)	100.0	[1]24.0	[1]41.0	[1]23.0	[1]12.0	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	18.2	43.3	20.5	17.6	[1]0.5
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	17.0	44.1	21.1	17.4	[1]0.3
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	18.7	42.5	19.8	18.9	[1]0.1
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	15.2	39.9	21.2	23.2	[1]0.5
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	11.0	35.6	23.6	29.4	0.5
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	8.9	26.2	22.9	40.6	1.4
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	14.1	39.4	21.4	24.5	0.6
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	15.3	35.9	22.2	26.2	0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (21,900)	100.0	27.2	51.6	16.2	4.6	[1]0.4
20-24 (25,800)	100.0	30.4	55.8	10.2	3.2	[1]0.5
25-34 (32,800)	100.0	29.3	51.3	13.1	6.1	[1]0.1
35-49 (34,700)	100.0	24.2	50.4	16.2	8.7	[1]0.5
50-64 (39,900)	100.0	17.4	44.8	21.7	15.2	[1]0.8
65 and over (22,700)	100.0	12.8	42.4	25.1	28.7	[1]1.0
Female						
16-19 (22,200)	100.0	9.3	35.0	24.7	30.4	[1]0.6
20-24 (32,100)	100.0	6.3	34.8	29.9	28.9	[1]0.1
25-34 (38,500)	100.0	9.8	35.0	25.5	29.7	[1]0.1
35-49 (46,800)	100.0	8.4	32.2	25.0	33.9	[1]0.5
50-64 (50,200)	100.0	5.8	28.4	25.0	40.6	[1]0.2
65 and over (40,100)	100.0	6.7	22.7	21.6	47.4	1.6
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (18,900)	100.0	22.5	44.7	18.9	13.9	[1]0.0
20-24 (31,400)	100.0	18.9	44.8	20.2	15.7	[1]0.4
25-34 (36,800)	100.0	23.1	42.4	18.6	13.8	[1]0.0
35-49 (42,900)	100.0	18.5	43.1	21.1	19.1	[1]0.3
50-64 (55,600)	100.0	11.4	37.3	22.6	28.1	[1]0.6
65 and over (41,900)	100.0	8.3	26.8	23.2	40.2	1.7
Black						
16-19 (25,100)	100.0	14.9	42.1	21.7	20.3	[1]0.9
20-24 (26,500)	100.0	14.9	43.4	22.0	19.5	[1]0.2
25-34 (34,400)	100.0	14.0	40.5	21.0	24.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	11.4	38.6	21.4	27.9	[1]0.7
50-64 (34,300)	100.0	10.2	32.8	25.2	31.6	[1]0.3
65 and over (20,900)	100.0	9.9	25.5	22.2	41.4	[1]0.8

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (10,200)	100.0	34.7	47.7	14.2	[1]3.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (15,400)	100.0	32.7	54.1	9.0	3.6	[1]0.6
25-34 (19,100)	100.0	33.8	48.7	13.4	4.1	[1]0.0
35-49 (19,900)	100.0	26.4	50.3	16.4	6.8	[1]0.0
50-64 (24,800)	100.0	19.1	46.0	19.4	14.5	[1]0.9
65 and over (14,800)	100.0	11.9	34.9	23.8	28.2	[1]1.2
Female						
16-19 (8,800)	100.0	8.3	41.3	24.2	26.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (18,000)	100.0	5.6	35.8	30.9	27.4	[1]0.3
25-34 (17,700)	100.0	11.6	39.8	24.3	24.4	[1]0.0
35-49 (20,100)	100.0	11.7	32.9	25.1	29.7	[1]0.6
50-64 (30,800)	100.0	5.1	30.3	25.2	39.0	[1]0.3
65 and over (27,100)	100.0	6.3	22.1	23.0	46.7	1.9
Black						
Male						
16-19 (11,700)	100.0	20.7	55.0	17.9	5.6	[1]0.8
20-24 (10,400)	100.0	27.1	58.4	11.5	[1]2.6	[1]0.4
25-34 (13,400)	100.0	22.6	55.2	12.8	9.1	[1]0.3
35-49 (14,700)	100.0	21.5	50.1	15.8	11.4	[1]1.2
50-64 (15,000)	100.0	14.4	42.9	23.6	16.5	[1]0.6
65 and over (7,900)	100.0	14.4	27.7	27.7	29.6	[1]0.6
Female						
16-19 (13,400)	100.0	9.9	30.9	23.1	33.2	[1]1.0
20-24 (14,100)	100.0	7.0	33.7	28.9	30.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (20,800)	100.0	8.3	30.9	26.4	34.3	[1]0.2
35-49 (23,500)	100.0	5.1	31.4	24.9	38.2	[1]0.3
50-64 (19,300)	100.0	6.9	24.9	24.8	43.4	[1]0.0
65 and over (13,000)	100.0	7.2	24.2	18.9	48.6	[1]1.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11e. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (191,600)	100.0	15.9	82.5	1.6
Sex				
Male (50,300)	100.0	18.7	79.6	1.7
Female (141,300)	100.0	15.0	83.5	1.5
Race				
White (101,900)	100.0	12.3	86.2	1.5
Black (89,500)	100.0	20.1	78.3	1.6
Other (1300)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]100.0	[1]0.0
Age				
16-19 (17,000)	100.0	14.6	81.3	4.1
20-24 (22,500)	100.0	19.0	79.7	[1]1.4
25-34 (27,800)	100.0	22.4	75.5	2.0
35-49 (36,400)	100.0	19.9	78.6	1.5
50-64 (47,900)	100.0	13.9	84.8	1.3
65 and over (40,100)	100.0	9.1	90.2	[1]0.7
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (126,300)	100.0	11.2	87.4	1.4
Victimized (65,300)	100.0	25.1	73.0	1.8

NOTE: Data based on question 11c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 16. Limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	People in general				People in neighborhood				Personal			
	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	86.2	12.6	1.2	100.0	61.7	33.5	4.9	100.0	51.0	48.5	0.5
Sex												
Male (177,700)	100.0	85.7	13.1	1.1	100.0	60.7	35.2	4.1	100.0	41.0	58.5	0.5
Female (229,900)	100.0	86.5	12.2	1.2	100.0	62.4	32.1	5.5	100.0	58.7	40.7	0.6
Race												
White (227,500)	100.0	86.7	12.1	1.2	100.0	59.1	35.6	5.4	100.0	46.6	52.8	0.6
Black (179,400)	100.0	85.5	13.3	1.2	100.0	65.0	30.7	4.3	100.0	56.6	42.9	0.5
Other (700)	100.0	88.4	[1]6.1	[1]5.5	100.0	[1]46.8	[1]47.7	[1]5.5	100.0	[1]41.1	58.9	[1]0.0
Age												
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	80.3	19.2	[1]0.5	100.0	58.3	39.3	2.4	100.0	38.0	61.4	[1]0.6
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	81.8	17.2	1.0	100.0	54.6	41.1	4.2	100.0	41.3	58.1	[1]0.5
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	84.7	14.4	0.8	100.0	56.0	39.2	4.8	100.0	47.2	52.7	[1]0.1
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	89.1	9.7	1.2	100.0	65.8	29.3	4.9	100.0	54.8	44.7	0.5
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	90.7	8.1	1.3	100.0	67.0	27.9	5.2	100.0	58.3	41.3	[1]0.4
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	85.8	12.0	2.1	100.0	63.9	29.1	6.9	100.0	57.9	41.0	1.1
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	85.6	13.1	1.4	100.0	60.3	34.7	5.0	100.0	48.7	50.7	0.6
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	87.5	11.6	0.9	100.0	64.5	31.0	4.6	100.0	55.6	44.0	0.4

NOTE: Data based on questions 16a, 16b, and 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not availal
Sex and age				
Male				
16-19 (21,900)	100.0	28.4	70.8	[1]0.8
20-24 (25,800)	100.0	25.9	73.6	[1]0.5
25-34 (32,800)	100.0	37.1	62.9	[1]0.0
35-49 (34,700)	100.0	45.0	54.6	[1]0.4
50-64 (39,900)	100.0	50.1	49.4	[1]0.6
65 and over (22,700)	100.0	53.9	45.3	[1]0.8
Female				
16-19 (22,200)	100.0	47.6	52.0	[1]0.4
20-24 (32,100)	100.0	53.8	45.7	[1]0.6
25-34 (38,500)	100.0	55.7	44.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (46,800)	100.0	62.0	37.4	[1]0.6
50-64 (50,200)	100.0	64.8	34.9	[1]0.3
65 and over (40,100)	100.0	60.1	38.6	1.3
Race and age				
White				
16-19 (18,900)	100.0	32.5	67.3	[1]0.2
20-24 (31,400)	100.0	36.0	63.0	[1]1.0
25-34 (36,800)	100.0	38.7	61.1	[1]0.2
35-49 (42,900)	100.0	47.4	52.1	[1]0.5
50-64 (55,600)	100.0	55.0	44.7	[1]0.3
65 and over (41,900)	100.0	56.0	43.0	1.0
Black				
16-19 (25,100)	100.0	42.2	56.9	[1]0.9
20-24 (26,500)	100.0	47.6	52.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (34,400)	100.0	56.2	43.8	[1]0.0
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	63.1	36.3	[1]0.5
50-64 (34,300)	100.0	63.9	35.6	[1]0.5
65 and over (20,900)	100.0	61.8	36.8	[1]1.4

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figure in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable

Table 18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Race, sex, and age				
White				
Male				
16-19 (10,200)	100.0	24.3	75.3	[1]0.4
20-24 (15,400)	100.0	20.5	78.6	[1]0.8
25-34 (19,100)	100.0	30.4	69.6	[1]0.0
35-49 (19,900)	100.0	37.5	62.3	[1]0.2
50-64 (24,800)	100.0	45.2	54.3	[1]0.6
65 and over (14,800)	100.0	49.9	49.2	[1]0.9
Female				
16-19 (8,800)	100.0	42.0	58.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (16,000)	100.0	50.8	48.1	[1]1.1
25-34 (17,700)	100.0	47.6	51.9	[1]0.5
35-49 (23,100)	100.0	55.9	43.3	[1]0.8
50-64 (30,800)	100.0	62.8	37.0	[1]0.1
65 and over (27,100)	100.0	59.4	39.6	[1]1.0
Black				
Male				
16-19 (11,700)	100.0	31.9	67.0	[1]1.1
20-24 (10,400)	100.0	33.5	66.5	[1]0.0
25-34 (13,600)	100.0	46.4	53.6	[1]0.0
35-49 (14,700)	100.0	55.4	44.1	[1]0.6
50-64 (15,000)	100.0	58.3	41.1	[1]0.6
65 and over (7,900)	100.0	61.5	38.0	[1]0.5
Female				
16-19 (13,400)	100.0	51.2	48.1	[1]0.7
20-24 (16,100)	100.0	56.7	43.3	[1]0.0
25-34 (20,800)	100.0	62.7	37.3	[1]0.0
35-49 (23,500)	100.0	68.0	31.5	[1]0.5
50-64 (19,300)	100.0	68.3	31.3	[1]0.4
65 and over (13,000)	100.0	62.0	36.0	[1]2.0

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Always lived in neighborhood	Neighborhood characteristics	Good schools	Safe from crime	Lack of choice	Right price	Location	Characteristics of house	Other and not available
All households (100,500)	100.0	6.1	19.1	2.4	2.5	14.5	9.6	27.0	12.7	6.2
Race										
White (52,700)	100.0	5.6	17.9	3.5	2.8	7.2	10.1	35.1	11.2	6.6
Black (47,500)	100.0	6.8	20.4	1.1	2.2	22.5	9.2	17.8	14.2	5.8
Other (1400)	100.0	1 0.0	1 23.3	1 0.0	1 0.0	1 11.2	1 0.0	1 44.2	1 21.3	1 0.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (25,000)	100.0	6.5	13.4	1 1.5	1.6	27.7	10.9	25.0	7.9	5.5
$3,000-$7,499 (29,300)	100.0	7.0	20.0	1 1.0	3.1	13.2	10.3	26.4	14.3	5.2
$7,500-$9,999 (9,500)	100.0	4.4	19.1	1 2.6	1 2.1	9.8	9.7	33.6	11.4	7.4
$10,000-$14,999 (16,000)	100.0	5.3	23.7	1 2.2	3.0	7.0	9.4	28.4	13.9	7.1
$15,000-$24,999 (8,200)	100.0	1 4.0	26.4	6.2	1 1.4	1 4.5	9.0	24.9	15.4	8.0
$25,000 or more (3,300)	100.0	1 7.4	24.2	12.4	1 1.2	1 3.6	1 3.7	26.7	15.9	1 4.9
Not available (9,200)	100.0	7.0	16.7	1 2.0	4.5	12.9	6.6	27.0	15.9	7.3
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (64,200)	100.0	6.7	18.3	2.0	2.6	14.7	9.3	27.3	13.1	5.9
Victimized (36,300)	100.0	5.1	20.5	2.9	2.3	14.0	10.1	26.5	11.8	6.8

NOTE: Data based on question 2a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
1 Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Most important reason for leaving former residence

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Location	Characteristics of house	Wanted better house	Wanted cheaper house	Forced out	Living arrangements changed	Influx of bad elements	Crime	Neighborhood characteristics	Other and not available
All households (100,500)	100.0	21.9	17.3	16.7	5.8	7.5	15.1	1.7	2.8	4.3	6.8
Race											
White (52,700)	100.0	30.8	15.8	12.3	4.4	5.9	14.3	2.7	2.0	4.2	7.5
Black (47,500)	100.0	12.2	19.0	21.5	7.3	9.2	16.1	1 0.6	3.7	4.4	6.0
Other (1400)	100.0	1 0.0	1 11.8	1 33.1	1 11.4	1 22.3	1 21.5	1 0.0	1 0.0	1 0.0	1 0.0
Annual family income											
Less than $3,000 (25,000)	100.0	19.2	14.6	13.0	10.4	10.2	18.0	1.6	3.5	3.1	6.4
$3,000-$7,499 (29,300)	100.0	19.9	19.0	16.3	6.3	8.3	15.2	1 1.2	2.9	5.0	5.9
$7,500-$9,999 (9,500)	100.0	21.0	16.7	18.2	4.3	5.2	19.6	1 0.9	1 2.1	5.7	6.2
$10,000-$14,999 (16,000)	100.0	22.3	18.2	22.4	1 1.7	4.9	14.4	2.5	1 1.8	5.1	6.8
$15,000-$24,999 (8,200)	100.0	32.2	16.7	19.8	1 1.8	1 4.4	8.0	1 3.5	1 1.0	1 3.2	9.4
$25,000 or more (3,300)	100.0	33.1	19.5	13.5	1 0.0	1 8.4	1 9.7	1 0.0	1 3.6	1 7.2	1 4.9
Not available (9,200)	100.0	22.8	17.9	15.4	6.1	7.1	12.2	1 2.0	1 4.2	1 2.2	9.9
Victimization experience											
Not victimized (64,200)	100.0	22.1	17.1	16.2	5.9	6.5	14.8	1.6	2.5	4.1	7.2
Victimized (36,300)	100.0	21.6	17.6	17.7	5.6	5.8	15.8	1.9	3.3	4.6	6.1

NOTE: Data based on question 4a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
1 Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (193,900)	100.0	31.1	68.4	0.6
Race				
White (109,300)	100.0	29.0	70.4	0.6
Black (84,000)	100.0	33.8	65.7	0.4
Other (500)	100.0	[1]22.0	[1]78.0	[1]0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (46,900)	100.0	29.8	69.8	[1]0.4
$3,000-$7,499 (56,800)	100.0	31.6	68.1	[1]0.3
$7,500-$9,999 (17,300)	100.0	33.1	65.9	[1]1.0
$10,000-$14,999 (27,100)	100.0	32.3	67.0	[1]0.7
$15,000-$24,999 (17,500)	100.0	31.0	68.6	[1]0.4
$25,000 or more (8,800)	100.0	27.9	71.6	[1]0.4
Not available (19,500)	100.0	30.4	68.1	[1]1.4
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (132,400)	100.0	26.4	72.9	0.7
Victimized (61,500)	100.0	41.1	58.6	[1]0.3

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Most important neighborhood problem

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Traffic, parking	Environmental problems	Crime	Public transportation	Inadequate schools, shopping	Influx of bad elements	Problems with neighbors	Other and not available
All households (60,200)	100.0	8.6	36.1	17.1	2.9	1.8	8.1	16.3	9.2
Race									
White (31,700)	100.0	10.7	27.9	18.3	2.7	2.1	12.3	16.6	9.5
Black (28,400)	100.0	6.2	45.4	15.8	3.1	[1]1.4	3.4	16.0	6.8
Other (2100)	100.0	[1]34.3	[1]0.0	[1]34.6	[1]0.0	[1]31.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Annual family income									
Less than $3,000 (14,000)	100.0	5.9	36.7	23.1	[1]1.4	[1]1.7	7.0	16.6	7.5
$3,000-$7,499 (18,000)	100.0	8.5	34.1	17.9	2.7	[1]2.0	8.9	18.1	7.9
$7,500-$9,999 (5,700)	100.0	9.4	36.8	14.1	[1]4.2	[1]0.0	12.2	15.9	7.5
$10,000-$14,999 (8,800)	100.0	7.9	48.1	10.6	[1]3.2	[1]0.0	5.8	15.5	8.8
$15,000-$24,999 (5,400)	100.0	9.4	30.8	12.9	[1]4.8	[1]2.0	9.6	17.1	13.4
$25,000 or more (2,400)	100.0	20.1	26.2	18.0	[1]6.1	[1]4.9	[1]4.9	[1]9.8	[1]9.8
Not available (5,900)	100.0	9.7	30.7	17.2	[1]2.2	[1]4.4	7.7	13.3	14.8
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (34,900)	100.0	8.1	40.8	14.8	2.7	2.1	8.1	14.4	9.0
Victimized (25,300)	100.0	9.2	29.6	20.4	3.1	[1]1.4	8.0	18.9	9.3

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Whether or not major food shopping done in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (193,900)	100.0	69.1	30.1	0.8
Race				
White (109,300)	100.0	73.6	25.3	1.1
Black (84,000)	100.0	63.3	36.4	[1]0.4
Other (500)	100.0	[1]70.0	[1]24.0	[1]8.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (46,900)	100.0	67.3	31.4	1.3
$3,000-$7,499 (56,800)	100.0	68.0	31.7	[1]0.4
$7,500-$9,999 (17,300)	100.0	69.3	30.2	[1]0.4
$10,000-$14,999 (27,100)	100.0	69.6	29.5	[1]0.9
$15,000-$24,999 (17,500)	100.0	70.6	29.3	[1]0.2
$25,000 or more (8,800)	100.0	77.9	21.2	[1]0.9
Not available (19,500)	100.0	70.9	27.7	[1]1.3
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (132,400)	100.0	69.7	29.4	0.8
Victimized (61,500)	100.0	67.8	31.5	0.7

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 24. Most important reason for not doing major food shopping in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	No neighborhood stores	Inadequate stores	High prices	Crime	Not available
All households (58,400)	100.0	25.1	34.0	32.5	1.4	7.2
Race						
White (27,700)	100.0	25.9	34.1	29.8	2.3	7.8
Black (30,500)	100.0	24.3	33.8	34.9	[1]0.5	6.5
Other ([1]100)	100.0	[1]33.3	[1]33.3	[1]33.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Annual family income						
Less than $3,000 (14,700)	100.0	18.4	31.1	38.3	[1]1.6	10.7
$3,000-$7,499 (18,000)	100.0	28.8	33.7	30.7	[1]1.1	5.6
$7,500-$9,999 (5,200)	100.0	25.8	38.8	28.9	[1]1.5	[1]5.0
$10,000-$14,999 (8,000)	100.0	26.3	28.7	38.6	[1]0.5	5.8
$15,000-$24,999 (5,100)	100.0	26.6	36.5	30.5	[1]2.1	[1]4.3
$25,000 or more (1,900)	100.0	25.9	37.3	28.1	[1]6.3	[1]2.2
Not available (5,400)	100.0	26.4	42.1	20.3	[1]0.0	11.1
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (39,000)	100.0	26.8	33.6	32.2	[1]0.9	6.5
Victimized (19,400)	100.0	21.5	34.8	33.0	2.3	8.4

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 25. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Suburban or neighborhood	Downtown	Not available
All households (193,900)	100.0	49.1	47.8	3.1
Race				
White (109,300)	100.0	57.8	38.9	3.4
Black (84,000)	100.0	37.9	59.4	2.7
Other (500)	100.0	[1]45.5	[1]54.5	[1]0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (46,900)	100.0	34.2	62.8	3.1
$3,000-$7,499 (56,800)	100.0	43.9	53.9	2.2
$7,500-$9,999 (17,300)	100.0	54.4	43.3	2.3
$10,000-$14,999 (27,100)	100.0	63.8	32.1	4.1
$15,000-$24,999 (17,500)	100.0	73.9	24.9	[1]1.2
$25,000 or more (8,800)	100.0	66.4	31.3	[1]2.3
Not available (19,500)	100.0	45.4	47.8	6.8
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (132,400)	100.0	47.2	49.7	3.2
Victimized (61,500)	100.0	53.4	43.8	2.9

NOTE: Data based on question 7a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Type of shopper and household characteristic	Total	Better parking	Better transportation	More convenient	Better selection, more stores	Crime in other location	Better store hours	Better prices	Prefer stores, location, etc.	Other and not available
Suburban (or neighborhood) shoppers										
All households (95,200)	100.0	16.8	1.7	55.8	6.7	2.2	1.0	5.7	6.0	4.1
Race										
White (83,200)	100.0	20.0	1.5	56.2	5.3	2.8	1.0	2.8	6.1	4.3
Black (11,800)	100.0	10.6	2.0	54.8	9.4	[1]1.1	[1]1.1	11.4	5.9	3.8
Other ([1]200)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (16,000)	100.0	5.1	3.7	57.5	5.9	[1]1.3	[1]0.8	13.7	6.9	5.0
$3,000-$7,499 (24,900)	100.0	16.3	1.9	56.1	6.8	0.2	[1]1.4	6.4	5.8	3.2
$7,500-$9,999 (9,400)	100.0	17.8	[1]1.3	56.2	6.9	[1]2.2	[1]1.4	6.1	5.2	[1]3.0
$10,000-$14,999 (17,300)	100.0	22.4	[1]0.9	55.1	6.1	[1]2.3	[1]0.7	3.0	5.3	4.3
$15,000-$24,999 (13,000)	100.0	21.3	[1]1.2	54.4	6.9	3.4	[1]1.5	[1]2.0	6.0	3.4
$25,000 or more (5,800)	100.0	22.3	[1]0.0	57.7	[1]6.2	[1]2.0	[1]0.7	[1]0.0	6.9	[1]4.1
Not available (8,900)	100.0	17.1	[1]1.0	54.0	8.5	[1]2.4	[1]0.5	[1]2.7	6.9	6.9
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (62,400)	100.0	16.7	1.5	56.3	7.3	2.2	1.0	5.4	6.0	3.8
Victimized (32,800)	100.0	17.1	2.1	55.0	5.5	2.2	1.2	6.1	6.1	4.7
Downtown shoppers										
All households (92,700)	100.0	0.6	8.1	37.9	27.7	[1]0.1	0.5	11.1	10.4	3.6
Race										
White (42,500)	100.0	[1]0.7	11.0	43.9	23.3	[1]0.2	[1]0.6	5.7	11.1	3.5
Black (49,900)	100.0	[1]0.5	5.5	32.6	31.6	[1]0.1	[1]0.5	15.7	9.8	3.6
Other ([1]300)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]14.1	[1]85.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (29,400)	100.0	[1]0.1	7.4	31.7	30.8	[1]0.1	[1]0.5	16.2	9.3	3.7
$3,000-$7,499 (30,600)	100.0	[1]0.9	9.4	39.4	24.0	[1]0.1	[1]0.4	12.4	9.8	3.6
$7,500-$9,999 (7,500)	100.0	[1]0.5	10.2	39.0	28.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	8.5	9.3	[1]3.4
$10,000-$14,999 (8,700)	100.0	[1]2.8	9.4	37.7	30.0	[1]0.4	[1]1.4	5.3	11.1	[1]1.8
$15,000-$24,999 (4,400)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]4.1	49.2	29.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.9	[1]4.3	[1]7.6	[1]5.0
$25,000 or more (2,700)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.5	41.3	36.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]1.5	17.7	[1]1.4
Not available (9,300)	100.0	[1]0.0	6.6	45.9	23.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.9	[1]3.6	15.0	4.4
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (65,800)	100.0	[1]0.6	8.2	39.2	26.4	[1]0.1	[1]0.6	10.7	10.5	3.7
Victimized (26,900)	100.0	[1]0.7	7.6	34.8	30.8	[1]0.3	[1]0.4	11.9	10.2	3.3

NOTE: Data based on question 7b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	More	Same	Less	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	15.0	46.3	38.3	0.4
Sex					
Male (177,700)	100.0	16.9	46.6	36.3	0.2
Female (229,900)	100.0	13.6	46.0	39.9	0.5
Race					
White (227,500)	100.0	16.2	48.8	34.8	0.2
Black (179,400)	100.0	13.6	43.0	42.8	0.6
Other (700)	100.0	[1]6.4	70.5	[1]23.1	[1]0.0
Age					
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	46.1	27.9	25.6	[1]0.4
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	20.9	36.5	42.3	[1]0.2
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	16.3	39.3	43.9	[1]0.5
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	10.3	51.4	37.9	[1]0.5
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	6.9	55.2	37.5	[1]0.3
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	4.2	56.5	38.8	[1]0.5
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	13.0	49.2	37.3	0.4
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	19.2	40.2	40.2	0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of change in frequency and population characteristic	Total	Money	Places to go, etc.	Convenience	Own health	Transportation	Age	Family	Activities, etc.	Crime	Want to, etc.	Other and not available
Persons going out more often												
All persons (61,300)	100.0	13.2	19.4	3.4	1.1	1.6	12.6	15.9	8.5	[1]0.3	18.0	5.8
Sex												
Male (30,000)	100.0	16.9	16.2	3.3	[1]0.6	2.5	13.1	12.9	9.2	[1]0.6	20.0	4.7
Female (31,300)	100.0	9.6	22.4	3.5	1.7	[1]0.8	12.1	18.8	7.8	[1]0.1	16.1	6.9
Race												
White (36,800)	100.0	14.2	19.0	3.0	1.3	1.4	12.5	18.3	8.3	[1]0.1	16.0	5.8
Black (24,400)	100.0	11.7	19.7	3.9	[1]0.8	2.0	12.8	12.4	8.9	[1]0.7	21.1	6.0
Other ([1]100)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Age												
16-19 (20,300)	100.0	4.6	22.5	[1]1.1	[1]0.0	2.0	33.8	4.1	7.2	[1]0.0	19.9	4.9
20-24 (12,100)	100.0	19.6	24.8	[1]3.0	[1]0.3	[1]3.2	4.1	10.8	7.6	[1]0.0	20.2	6.5
25-34 (11,600)	100.0	23.9	19.3	4.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.4	[1]1.1	18.8	7.9	[1]0.4	18.3	5.3
35-49 (8,400)	100.0	17.7	10.4	5.1	[1]2.0	[1]0.5	[1]0.5	32.9	12.9	[1]1.5	11.8	[1]4.7
50-64 (6,900)	100.0	7.9	11.9	6.4	[1]3.5	[1]1.4	[1]0.7	35.1	7.0	[1]0.7	15.7	9.8
65 and over (2,700)	100.0	[1]1.7	16.9	[1]5.0	[1]10.0	[1]1.7	[1]6.9	19.1	[1]14.8	[1]0.0	17.0	[1]6.8
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (35,600)	100.0	12.7	17.3	4.2	1.7	1.9	13.2	17.0	9.3	[1]0.4	17.0	5.4
Victimized (25,700)	100.0	13.3	22.2	2.3	[1]0.4	[1]1.3	11.8	14.4	7.5	[1]0.3	19.5	6.4
Persons going out less often												
All persons (156,100)	100.0	18.2	3.4	1.2	9.5	1.1	7.1	18.9	11.3	13.7	9.4	6.2
Sex												
Male (64,400)	100.0	20.8	2.7	1.4	7.9	1.2	8.3	14.9	15.2	10.7	11.0	5.8
Female (91,700)	100.0	16.4	3.9	1.1	10.5	1.0	6.3	21.7	8.5	15.9	8.2	6.4
Race												
White (79,200)	100.0	17.0	3.5	0.8	10.1	1.0	9.0	20.2	11.8	12.3	8.4	5.9
Black (76,700)	100.0	19.4	3.4	1.6	8.7	1.2	5.2	17.6	10.7	15.3	10.4	6.5
Other ([1]200)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]26.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]24.3	[1]49.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Age												
16-19 (11,300)	100.0	21.3	7.8	[1]1.9	[1]1.2	[1]0.8	[1]0.8	19.1	16.7	8.3	14.9	7.4
20-24 (24,500)	100.0	19.2	6.1	[1]0.7	[1]0.9	1.8	[1]1.3	25.3	19.2	8.4	10.7	6.4
25-34 (31,300)	100.0	25.2	3.3	1.5	[1]1.1	[1]0.6	[1]1.1	30.2	12.8	9.9	8.7	5.6
35-49 (30,900)	100.0	24.4	[1]1.2	[1]1.1	5.1	[1]1.0	4.0	19.5	10.9	14.4	10.3	8.1
50-64 (33,800)	100.0	12.9	3.5	1.3	15.6	[1]1.1	10.0	11.9	9.7	18.5	8.9	6.7
65 and over (24,400)	100.0	6.1	[1]1.5	[1]0.9	29.6	[1]1.3	23.8	6.9	1.6	19.2	5.9	3.2
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (102,200)	100.0	17.4	3.3	1.3	10.9	1.2	8.7	18.7	9.8	13.1	9.5	6.1
Victimized (53,900)	100.0	19.7	3.7	1.1	6.7	0.9	4.2	19.3	14.0	15.0	9.1	6.4

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 29. Places usually visited for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Inside city	Outside city	About equal	Not available
All persons (263,000)	100.0	82.8	8.2	8.8	0.2
Sex					
Male (128,600)	100.0	82.3	8.3	9.2	[1]0.1
Female (134,400)	100.0	83.2	8.1	8.5	[1]0.2
Race					
White (161,600)	100.0	77.3	11.3	11.2	[1]0.2
Black (101,100)	100.0	91.5	3.2	5.1	[1]0.1
Other ([1]400)	100.0	[1]89.5	[1]10.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Age					
16-19 (38,800)	100.0	90.5	4.8	4.6	[1]0.1
20-24 (50,600)	100.0	84.0	7.3	8.6	[1]0.2
25-34 (57,400)	100.0	83.2	9.4	7.4	[1]0.0
35-49 (52,400)	100.0	79.5	8.2	12.1	[1]0.2
50-64 (46,100)	100.0	78.3	10.9	10.6	[1]0.2
65 and over (17,700)	100.0	82.6	7.7	9.2	[1]0.5
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (166,400)	100.0	83.6	8.0	8.1	[1]0.2
Victimized (96,600)	100.0	81.4	8.5	10.1	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 8d. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of place and population characteristic	Total	Convenience, etc.	Parking, traffic	Crime in other place	Nothing to do	Prefer facilities	Other area more expensive	Friends, relatives	Other and not available
Persons entertained inside city									
All persons (217,800)	100.0	56.8	0.8	0.9	9.1	20.3	0.9	8.7	2.4
Sex									
Male (105,900)	100.0	56.6	1.1	0.8	10.3	19.5	1.0	8.3	2.4
Female (111,900)	100.0	57.0	0.5	1.0	8.0	21.0	0.8	9.1	2.4
Race									
White (124,900)	100.0	51.8	0.9	0.5	9.1	26.6	0.4	8.1	2.5
Black (92,500)	100.0	63.4	0.7	1.4	9.2	11.8	1.6	9.6	2.3
Other (1,400)	100.0	[1]88.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]12.0	[1]0.0
Age									
16-19 (35,100)	100.0	56.9	[1]0.5	1.2	13.2	10.8	[1]1.0	13.6	2.8
20-24 (42,500)	100.0	59.1	[1]0.2	[1]0.6	11.8	17.7	[1]0.9	8.1	1.5
25-34 (47,800)	100.0	54.7	0.9	0.9	11.1	22.3	1.0	7.1	2.0
35-49 (41,700)	100.0	57.7	[1]0.4	[1]0.8	6.8	23.9	1.1	6.2	3.0
50-64 (36,100)	100.0	56.8	1.6	1.2	4.9	25.0	[1]0.6	7.5	2.3
65 and over (14,600)	100.0	54.0	[1]2.2	[1]0.3	[1]2.1	22.2	[1]0.6	14.8	3.8
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (139,200)	100.0	56.7	0.9	0.7	9.3	19.9	0.6	9.5	2.3
Victimized (78,600)	100.0	57.0	0.7	1.1	8.8	21.0	1.4	7.5	2.5
Persons entertained outside city									
All persons (21,600)	100.0	27.4	7.2	8.7	6.0	29.6	2.9	12.4	5.8
Sex									
Male (10,700)	100.0	27.0	7.4	7.6	7.0	27.1	[1]2.5	12.3	8.9
Female (10,900)	100.0	27.8	6.9	9.8	4.9	32.0	[1]3.2	12.5	[1]2.8
Race									
White (18,300)	100.0	26.2	8.3	8.8	5.8	30.7	2.9	11.9	5.4
Black (3,300)	100.0	33.3	[1]1.3	[1]8.3	[1]6.7	23.9	[1]2.6	15.9	[1]8.3
Other (Z)	100.0	[1]100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Age									
16-19 (1,900)	100.0	[1]16.9	[1]7.1	[1]4.9	[1]9.6	[1]16.7	[1]4.8	5.5	[1]4.5
20-24 (3,700)	100.0	29.6	[1]8.3	[1]8.5	[1]7.2	21.7	[1]2.3	19.9	[1]2.4
25-34 (5,400)	100.0	28.6	8.2	10.9	[1]6.6	34.9	[1]1.6	[1]6.6	[1]2.8
35-49 (4,300)	100.0	26.9	[1]4.1	[1]6.1	[1]6.1	36.1	[1]3.2	[1]6.2	11.4
50-64 (5,000)	100.0	31.2	8.1	8.9	[1]3.6	30.3	[1]4.4	[1]5.3	8.0
65 and over (1,400)	100.0	[1]19.4	[1]6.6	[1]13.7	[1]3.5	[1]23.9	[1]0.0	29.8	[1]3.2
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (13,400)	100.0	30.1	7.4	6.4	5.6	28.0	[1]2.6	14.2	5.8
Victimized (8,200)	100.0	23.1	6.9	12.5	6.6	32.2	3.2	9.6	6.0

NOTE: Data based on question 8a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Z Fewer than 50 persons.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
All persons (407,600)	100.0	43.1	40.3	12.4	3.9	0.3
Sex						
Male (177,700)	100.0	42.3	41.1	13.7	2.8	0.2
Female (229,900)	100.0	43.8	39.6	11.4	4.8	0.3
Race						
White (227,500)	100.0	54.9	34.6	7.1	3.1	0.2
Black (179,400)	100.0	28.1	47.4	19.1	5.0	0.3
Other (700)	100.0	[1]52.9	[1]24.0	[1]11.9	[1]5.5	[1]5.7
Age						
16-19 (44,000)	100.0	24.2	51.4	20.4	3.7	[1]0.3
20-24 (57,900)	100.0	24.4	50.3	20.8	4.0	[1]0.5
25-34 (71,300)	100.0	30.0	48.7	18.3	2.9	[1]0.2
35-49 (81,500)	100.0	45.5	41.2	9.8	3.1	[1]0.4
50-64 (90,100)	100.0	57.0	32.3	6.5	4.0	[1]0.1
65 and over (62,800)	100.0	65.5	23.8	4.3	6.2	[1]0.2
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (273,800)	100.0	46.0	39.3	10.3	4.2	0.3
Victimized (133,800)	100.0	37.3	42.3	16.8	3.5	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (21,900)	100.0	26.6	49.9	20.8	2.6	[1]0.0
20-24 (25,800)	100.0	24.6	49.5	22.0	3.5	[1]0.3
25-34 (32,800)	100.0	30.5	46.2	20.4	2.7	[1]0.1
35-49 (34,700)	100.0	48.6	38.8	9.9	2.6	[1]0.1
50-64 (39,900)	100.0	53.7	36.4	6.9	2.7	[1]0.3
65 and over (22,700)	100.0	64.7	27.3	5.1	2.5	[1]0.4
Female						
16-19 (22,200)	100.0	21.8	52.8	20.0	4.8	[1]0.6
20-24 (32,100)	100.0	24.3	50.9	19.7	4.4	[1]0.7
25-34 (38,500)	100.0	29.6	50.8	16.5	3.0	[1]0.2
35-49 (46,800)	100.0	43.2	42.9	9.8	3.5	[1]0.6
50-64 (50,200)	100.0	59.7	29.1	6.2	5.0	[1]0.0
65 and over (40,100)	100.0	66.0	21.8	3.8	8.3	[1]0.1
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (18,900)	100.0	39.7	48.4	9.8	[1]2.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (31,400)	100.0	31.9	50.6	13.1	3.9	[1]0.4
25-34 (36,800)	100.0	42.0	43.6	11.5	2.9	[1]0.1
35-49 (42,900)	100.0	59.4	32.3	5.7	2.1	[1]0.4
50-64 (55,600)	100.0	65.2	28.2	3.6	2.9	[1]0.1
65 and over (41,900)	100.0	72.2	19.6	3.6	4.3	[1]0.2
Black						
16-19 (25,100)	100.0	12.6	53.6	28.4	5.0	[1]0.5
20-24 (26,500)	100.0	15.7	49.9	29.7	4.1	[1]0.6
25-34 (34,400)	100.0	17.1	54.1	25.6	2.9	[1]0.3
35-49 (38,200)	100.0	29.8	51.4	14.4	4.2	[1]0.2
50-64 (34,300)	100.0	43.6	39.2	11.2	5.8	[1]0.2
65 and over (20,900)	100.0	52.1	32.2	5.6	9.9	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (10,200)	100.0	44.4	44.9	9.4	[1]1.3	[1]0.0
20-24 (15,400)	100.0	29.3	52.7	14.3	3.4	[1]0.3
25-34 (19,100)	100.0	40.5	42.1	14.2	3.2	[1]0.0
35-49 (19,900)	100.0	61.8	30.5	5.8	[1]1.6	[1]0.2
50-64 (24,800)	100.0	61.6	31.4	5.0	1.8	[1]0.2
65 and over (14,800)	100.0	70.0	22.0	5.9	[1]1.5	[1]0.6
Female						
16-19 (8,800)	100.0	34.2	52.5	10.3	[1]3.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (16,000)	100.0	34.4	48.7	11.9	4.4	[1]0.6
25-34 (17,700)	100.0	43.5	45.2	8.6	2.5	[1]0.3
35-49 (23,100)	100.0	57.4	33.7	5.7	2.6	[1]0.6
50-64 (30,800)	100.0	68.2	25.6	2.5	3.7	[1]0.0
65 and over (27,100)	100.0	73.5	18.2	2.4	5.9	[1]0.0
Black						
Male						
16-19 (11,700)	100.0	11.2	54.2	30.8	3.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (10,400)	100.0	17.8	44.9	33.1	[1]3.7	[1]0.4
25-34 (13,600)	100.0	16.4	51.9	29.2	[1]2.1	[1]0.3
35-49 (14,700)	100.0	30.7	50.2	15.1	4.0	[1]0.0
50-64 (15,000)	100.0	40.4	44.9	10.1	4.0	[1]0.6
65 and over (7,900)	100.0	54.8	37.2	[1]3.8	[1]4.2	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (13,400)	100.0	13.8	53.0	26.3	6.0	[1]0.9
20-24 (16,100)	100.0	14.3	53.1	27.5	4.4	[1]0.8
25-34 (20,800)	100.0	17.6	55.5	23.2	3.4	[1]0.2
35-49 (23,500)	100.0	29.3	52.2	13.9	4.3	[1]0.1
50-64 (19,300)	100.0	46.1	34.8	12.0	7.1	[1]0.0
65 and over (13,000)	100.0	50.5	29.2	6.7	13.3	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (390,500)	100.0	86.3	11.2	2.5
Sex				
Male (172,400)	100.0	85.8	11.1	3.1
Female (218,100)	100.0	86.8	11.3	1.9
Race				
White (220,000)	100.0	84.4	13.0	2.6
Black (169,800)	100.0	88.8	8.9	2.3
Other (700)	100.0	93.8	[1]6.2	[1]0.0
Age				
16-19 (42,300)	100.0	89.4	8.0	2.6
20-24 (55,300)	100.0	89.5	8.0	2.5
25-34 (69,100)	100.0	90.3	7.2	2.4
35-49 (78,600)	100.0	87.0	10.7	2.4
50-64 (86,400)	100.0	83.4	13.8	2.8
65 and over (58,800)	100.0	79.7	18.3	2.0
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (261,500)	100.0	85.6	12.3	2.1
Victimized (129,000)	100.0	87.7	9.1	3.2

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Most important measure	All persons (240,800)	Sex		Race			Age						Victimization experience	
		Male (130,400)	Female (150,400)	White (155,600)	Black (124,700)	Other (500)	16-19 (30,500)	20-24 (42,200)	25-34 (55,100)	35-49 (58,800)	50-64 (59,600)	65 and over (34,700)	Not victimized (183,300)	Victimized (57,600)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personnel resources														
Total	46.2	47.5	45.0	58.8	30.4	[1]72.9	28.3	33.4	41.9	48.7	57.1	61.2	48.5	41.8
More police	35.0	35.4	34.7	43.3	24.4	[1]72.9	21.8	21.6	27.6	35.9	46.7	52.9	37.4	30.4
Better training	11.2	12.2	10.3	15.4	5.9	[1]0.0	6.5	11.8	14.3	12.8	10.4	8.2	11.1	11.4
Operational practices														
Total	35.6	32.6	38.2	28.7	44.3	[1]27.1	44.7	40.1	36.5	35.4	30.7	29.5	34.5	37.6
Focus on more important duties, etc.	9.6	10.4	8.9	9.1	10.3	[1]8.3	14.8	13.7	11.2	8.7	6.1	5.4	9.2	10.4
Greater promptness, etc.	11.1	8.0	13.8	5.8	17.8	[1]0.0	16.5	12.2	11.7	10.9	8.2	9.7	10.3	12.6
Increased traffic control	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	[1]10.4	[1]0.3	1.1	0.7	[1]0.5	[1]0.5	[1]0.1	0.5	0.7
More police certain areas, times	14.3	13.7	14.8	13.0	15.8	[1]8.3	13.1	13.1	13.0	15.3	15.8	14.3	14.4	14.0
Community relations														
Total	11.7	13.3	10.3	5.8	19.0	[1]0.0	21.2	19.2	14.7	9.1	6.3	3.2	10.8	13.4
Courtesy, attitudes, etc.	8.0	8.9	7.3	4.8	12.2	[1]0.0	12.3	13.1	10.9	6.4	4.6	2.2	6.9	10.1
Don't discriminate	3.7	4.4	3.0	1.1	6.9	[1]0.0	8.9	6.1	3.8	2.6	1.7	[1]1.0	3.8	3.4
Other	4.7	6.6	6.4	6.7	6.3	[1]0.0	5.8	7.3	6.9	6.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	7.1

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 38. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Sex and age					
Male					
16-19 (15,600)	100.0	29.7	42.1	23.1	5.1
20-24 (19,400)	100.0	34.0	36.2	22.4	7.4
25-34 (26,100)	100.0	45.8	31.8	15.9	6.6
35-49 (25,900)	100.0	51.2	31.2	10.1	7.4
50-64 (28,400)	100.0	57.8	28.1	7.2	6.8
65 and over (15,100)	100.0	60.9	30.7	3.4	5.0
Female					
16-19 (14,900)	100.0	26.8	47.4	19.1	6.6
20-24 (22,800)	100.0	33.0	43.3	16.5	7.2
25-34 (29,100)	100.0	38.4	40.8	13.6	7.3
35-49 (32,900)	100.0	46.8	38.8	8.3	6.2
50-64 (31,200)	100.0	56.5	33.0	5.4	5.1
65 and over (19,600)	100.0	61.4	28.7	2.9	7.0
Race and age					
White					
16-19 (12,600)	100.0	38.6	45.4	11.5	4.5
20-24 (22,200)	100.0	45.4	36.0	11.0	7.4
25-34 (28,100)	100.0	55.0	29.8	8.0	7.2
35-49 (31,100)	100.0	61.9	25.9	4.8	7.4
50-64 (37,600)	100.0	67.4	23.7	2.9	6.0
65 and over (24,100)	100.0	68.4	23.3	[1]1.5	6.6
Black					
16-19 (18,000)	100.0	21.2	44.3	28.0	6.6
20-24 (19,900)	100.0	20.2	44.4	28.4	7.1
25-34 (27,000)	100.0	28.0	43.7	21.7	6.6
35-49 (27,500)	100.0	33.6	46.4	13.9	6.1
50-64 (21,900)	100.0	39.7	42.4	12.1	5.7
65 and over (10,400)	100.0	44.0	44.1	7.0	4.9

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Race, sex, and age					
White					
Male					
16-19 (6,900)	100.0	39.5	41.7	13.7	[1]5.1
20-24 (11,400)	100.0	44.4	34.7	12.9	8.0
25-34 (15,000)	100.0	53.6	29.7	8.7	7.9
35-49 (14,800)	100.0	62.4	23.3	5.4	8.8
50-64 (17,800)	100.0	67.5	23.1	2.9	6.5
65 and over (10,100)	100.0	67.8	24.1	[1]2.3	5.8
Female					
16-19 (5,700)	100.0	37.4	49.7	8.8	[1]4.1
20-24 (10,800)	100.0	46.5	37.6	9.0	6.9
25-34 (13,100)	100.0	56.4	30.0	7.1	6.4
35-49 (16,200)	100.0	61.3	28.2	4.3	6.2
50-64 (19,800)	100.0	67.3	24.2	2.9	5.6
65 and over (14,000)	100.0	69.0	22.8	[1]1.0	7.3
Black					
Male					
16-19 (8,700)	100.0	22.0	42.4	30.6	5.0
20-24 (8,000)	100.0	19.3	38.0	36.0	6.6
25-34 (11,000)	100.0	34.8	34.7	25.8	4.7
35-49 (10,900)	100.0	35.6	41.9	16.6	5.9
50-64 (10,600)	100.0	41.7	36.2	14.7	7.4
65 and over (5,000)	100.0	46.7	44.0	[1]5.9	[1]3.4
Female					
16-19 (9,200)	100.0	20.4	46.0	25.4	8.1
20-24 (12,000)	100.0	20.7	48.6	23.3	7.4
25-34 (16,000)	100.0	23.4	49.8	18.9	7.9
35-49 (16,600)	100.0	32.3	49.3	12.1	6.3
50-64 (11,400)	100.0	37.8	48.3	9.8	4.1
65 and over (5,500)	100.0	41.4	44.2	7.9	[1]6.4

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix II

Survey Instrument

Form NCS 6, the attitude survey instrument, contains two batteries of questions. The first of these, covering items 1 through 7, was used to elicit data from a knowledgeable adult member of each household (i.e., the household respondent). Questions 8 through 16 were asked directly of each household member age 16 and over, including the household respondent. Unlike the procedure followed in the victimization component of the survey, there was no provision for proxy responses on behalf of individuals who were absent or incapacitated during the interviewing period.

Data on the characteristics of those interviewed, as well as details concerning any experiences as victims of the measured crimes, were gathered with separate instruments, Forms NCS 3 and 4, which were administered immediately after NCS 6. Following is a facsimile of the latter questionnaire; supplemental forms were available for use in households where more than three persons were interviewed. Facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4 have not been included in this report, but can be found in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in New Orleans*, 1977.

O.M.B. No. 41-S72005; Approval Expires June 30, 1972

Form NCS4
11-2-72

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

A. Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment

B. Name of household head

C. Reason for noninterview
(216) 1 ☐ TYPE A 2 ☐ TYPE B 3 ☐ TYPE C
Race of head
(217) 1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Negro
3 ☐ Other
TYPE Z
Interview not obtained for –
Line number
(218) _____
(219) _____
(220) _____
(221) _____

CENSUS USE ONLY
(222) 1 (223) (224) (225)

HOUSEHOLD ATTITUDE QUESTIONS
Ask only household respondent

Before we get to the major portion of the survey, I would like to ask you a few questions related to subjects which seem to be of some concern to people. These questions ask you what you think, what you feel, your attitudes and opinions.

1. How long have you lived at this address?
(226) 1 ☐ Less than 1 year
2 ☐ 1–2 years
3 ☐ 3–5 years
} ASK 2a
4 ☐ More than 5 years – SKIP to 3a

2a. Why did you select this particular neighborhood? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*
(227) 1 ☐ Neighborhood characteristics – type of neighbors, environment, schools, parks, etc.
2 ☐ Good schools
3 ☐ Safe from crime
4 ☐ Only place housing could be found, lack of choice
5 ☐ Price was right
6 ☐ Location – close to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc.
7 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
8 ☐ Always lived in this neighborhood
9 ☐ Other – Specify _____
(If more than one reason)
b. Which reason would you say was the most important?
(228) _____ *Enter item number*

3a. Where did you live before you moved here?
(229) 1 ☐ Outside U.S.
2 ☐ Inside limits of this city
} SKIP to 4a
3 ☐ Somewhere else in U.S. – Specify Z
_____ State
_____ County

b. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?
(230) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – Enter name of city, town, etc. Z
(231) _____

4a. Why did you leave there? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*
(232) 1 ☐ Location – closer to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc., here
2 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
3 ☐ Wanted better housing, own home
4 ☐ Wanted cheaper housing
5 ☐ No choice – evicted, building demolished, condemned, etc.
6 ☐ Change in living arrangements – marital status, wanted to live alone, etc.
7 ☐ Bad element moving in
8 ☐ Crime in old neighborhood, afraid
9 ☐ Didn't like neighborhood characteristics – environment, problems with neighbors, etc.
10 ☐ Other – Specify _____
(If more than one reason)
b. Which reason would you say was the most important?
(233) _____ *Enter item number*

5a. Is there anything you don't like about this neighborhood?
(234) 0 ☐ No – SKIP to 6a
Yes – What? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*
(235) 1 ☐ Traffic, parking
2 ☐ Environmental problems – trash, noise, overcrowding, etc.
3 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
4 ☐ Public transportation problem
5 ☐ Inadequate schools, shopping facilities, etc.
6 ☐ Bad element moving in
7 ☐ Problems with neighbors, characteristics of neighbors
8 ☐ Other – Specify _____
(If more than one answer)
b. Which problem would you say is the most serious?
(236) _____ *Enter item number*

6a. Do you do your major food shopping in this neighborhood?
(237) 0 ☐ Yes – SKIP to 7a
No – Why not? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*
(238) 1 ☐ No stores in neighborhood, others more convenient
2 ☐ Stores in neighborhood inadequate, prefers (better) stores elsewhere
3 ☐ High prices, commissary or PX cheaper
4 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
5 ☐ Other – Specify _____
(If more than one reason)
b. Which reason would you say is the most important?
(239) _____ *Enter item number*

7a. When you shop for things other than food, such as clothing and general merchandise, do you USUALLY go to suburban or neighborhood shopping centers or do you shop "downtown?"
(240) 1 ☐ Suburban or neighborhood
2 ☐ Downtown

b. Why is that? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*
(241) 1 ☐ Better parking, less traffic
2 ☐ Better transportation
3 ☐ More convenient
4 ☐ Better selection, more stores, more choice
5 ☐ Afraid of crime
6 ☐ Store hours better
7 ☐ Better prices
8 ☐ Prefers (better) stores, location, service, employees
9 ☐ Other – Specify _____
(If more than one reason)
c. Which one would you say is the most important reason?
(242) _____ *Enter item number*

INTERVIEWER – *Complete interview with household respondent, beginning with Individual Attitude Questions.*

INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDE QUESTIONS – Ask each household member 16 or older

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD

337 Line number | Name

8a. How often do you go out in the evening for entertainment, such as to restaurants, theaters, etc.?

338
1 ☐ Once a week or more
2 ☐ Less than once a week – more than once a month
3 ☐ About once a month
4 ☐ 2 or 3 times a year
5 ☐ Less than 2 or 3 times a year or never

b. Do you go to these places more or less now than you did a year or two ago?

339
1 ☐ About the same – SKIP to Check Item A
2 ☐ More
3 ☐ Less
Why? Any other reason? (Mark all that apply)

340
1 ☐ Money situation
2 ☐ Places to go, people to go with
3 ☐ Convenience
4 ☐ Health (own)
5 ☐ Transportation
6 ☐ Age
7 ☐ Family reasons (marriage, children, parents)
8 ☐ Activities, job, school
9 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
10 ☐ Want to, like to, enjoyment
11 ☐ Other – Specify

(If more than one reason)

c. Which reason would you say is the most important?

341 _____ Enter item number

CHECK ITEM A ▶ Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 8a?
☐ No – SKIP to 9a ☐ Yes – ASK 8d

d. When you do go out to restaurants or theaters in the evening, is it usually in the city or outside of the city?

342
1 ☐ Usually in the city
2 ☐ Usually outside of the city
3 ☐ About equal – SKIP to 9a

e. Why do you usually go (outside the city/in the city)? Any other reason? (Mark all that apply)

343
1 ☐ More convenient, familiar, easier to get there, only place available
2 ☐ Parking problems, traffic
3 ☐ Too much crime in other place
4 ☐ More to do
5 ☐ Prefer (better) facilities (restaurants, theaters, etc.)
6 ☐ More expensive in other area
7 ☐ Because of friends, relatives
8 ☐ Other – Specify

(If more than one reason)

f. Which reason would you say is the most important?

344 _____ Enter item number

9a. Now I'd like to get your opinion about crime in general. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

345
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
3 ☐ Same – SKIP to c
4 ☐ Don't know – SKIP to c
5 ☐ Haven't lived here that long – SKIP to c

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in your neighborhood has (increased/decreased)?

346
0 ☐ No
Yes – What kinds of crimes? _____

c. How about any crimes which may be happening in your neighborhood – would you say they are committed mostly by the people who live here in this neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?

347
1 ☐ No crimes happening in neighborhood
2 ☐ People living here
3 ☐ Outsiders
4 ☐ Equally by both
5 ☐ Don't know

10a. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in the United States has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?

348
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
ASK b
3 ☐ Same
4 ☐ Don't know
SKIP to 11a

b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in the U.S. has (increased/decreased)?

349
0 ☐ No
Yes – What kinds of crimes? _____

11a. How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood AT NIGHT?

350
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

b. How about DURING THE DAY – how safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?

351
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

CHECK ITEM B ▶ Look at 11a and b. Was box 3 or 4 marked in either item?
☐ Yes – ASK 11c ☐ No – SKIP to 12

c. Is the neighborhood dangerous enough to make you think seriously about moving somewhere else?

352
0 ☐ No – SKIP to 12
Yes – Why don't you? Any other reason? (Mark all that apply)

353
1 ☐ Can't afford to
2 ☐ Can't find other housing
3 ☐ Relatives, friends nearby
4 ☐ Convenient to work, etc.
5 ☐ Plan to move soon
6 ☐ Health or age
7 ☐ Other – Specify

(If more than one reason)

d. Which reason would you say is the most important?

354 _____ Enter item number

12. How do you think your neighborhood compares with others in this metropolitan area in terms of crime? Would you say it is –

355
1 ☐ Much more dangerous?
2 ☐ More dangerous?
3 ☐ About average?
4 ☐ Less dangerous?
5 ☐ Much less dangerous?

13a. Are there some parts of this metropolitan area where you have a reason to go or would like to go DURING THE DAY, but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

356
0 ☐ No
Yes – Which section(s)? _____

357 _____ ← Number of specific places mentioned

b. How about AT NIGHT – are there some parts of this area where you have a reason to go or would like to go but are afraid to because of fear of crime?

358
0 ☐ No
Yes – Which section(s)? _____

359 _____ ← Number of specific places mentioned

14a. Would you say, in general, that your local police are doing a good job, an average job, or a poor job?

360
1 ☐ Good
2 ☐ Average
3 ☐ Poor
4 ☐ Don't know – SKIP to 15a

b. In what ways could they improve? Any other ways? (Mark all that apply)

361
1 ☐ No improvement needed – SKIP to 15a
2 ☐ Hire more policemen
3 ☐ Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc.
4 ☐ Be more prompt, responsive, alert
5 ☐ Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies
6 ☐ Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations
7 ☐ Don't discriminate
8 ☐ Need more traffic control
9 ☐ Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times
10 ☐ Don't know
11 ☐ Other – Specify

(If more than one way)

c. Which would you say is the most important?

362 _____ Enter item number

15a. Now I have some more questions about your opinions concerning crime. Please take this card. (Hand respondent Attitude Flashcard, NCS-574) Look at the FIRST set of statements. Which one do you agree with most?

363
1 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE UP in the past few years
2 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE DOWN in the past few years
3 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed haven't changed in the past few years
4 ☐ No opinion

b. Which of the SECOND group do you agree with most?

364
1 ☐ Crime is LESS serious than the newspapers and TV say
2 ☐ Crime is MORE serious than the newspapers and TV say
3 ☐ Crime is about as serious as the newspapers and TV say
4 ☐ No opinion

16a. Do you think PEOPLE IN GENERAL have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

365
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

b. Do you think that most PEOPLE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?

366
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

c. In general, have YOU limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of crime?

367
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

▶ INTERVIEWER – Continue interview with this respondent on NCS-3

FORM NCS-3 (7-2-73)

Appendix III

Technical information and reliability of the estimates

Survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of New Orleans, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including tourists and commuters, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 16 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it were not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. Proxy responses were not permitted for the attitude survey. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of various sectors within the population. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

Estimates from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified sample. The basic frame from which the attitude sample was drawn—the city's complete housing inventory, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing—was the same as that for the victimization survey. A determination was made that a sample roughly half the size of the victimization sample would yield enough attitudinal data on which to base reliable estimates. For the purpose of selecting the victimization sample, the city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five catagories); and race of head of household (white or other than white). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. A single stratum incorporated group quarters.

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within the city. This enabled the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing built after 1970.

In order to develop the half sample required for the attitude survey, each unit was randomly assigned to 1 of 12 panels, with units in the first 6 panels being designated for the attitude survey. This procedure resulted in the selection of 6,075 housing units. During the survey period, 977 of those units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for both the victimization and attitude surveys. At an additional 180 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Therefore, interviews were taken with the occupants of 4,918 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 96.5 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 9,778 persons age 16 and over, or an average of about two residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 9,301 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 95.1 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by the attitude survey were assigned either of two sets of final tabulation weights, one for the records of individual respondents and another for those of household respondents. In each case, the final weight was the product of two elements—a factor of roughly twice the weight used in tabulating victimization data estimates and a ratio estimation factor. The following steps determined the tabulation weight for personal victimization data and were, therefore, an integral part of the estimation procedure for attitude data gathered from individual respondents: (1) a basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample; (2) a factor to compensate for the subsampling of units, a situation that arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within-household noninterview adjustment to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified to participate in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; (5) a household ratio

estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units; and (6) a population ratio estimate factor that brought the sample estimate into accord with post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over and adjusted the data for possible biases resulting from undercoverage or overcoverage of the population.

The household ratio estimation procedure (step 5) achieved a slight reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households already included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs. The household ratio estimator was not applied to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census. For household victimization data (and attitude data from household respondents), the final weight incorporated all of the steps described above except the third and sixth.

The ratio estimation factor, second element of the final weight, was an adjustment for bringing data from the attitude survey (which, as indicated, was based on a half sample) into accord with data from the victimization survey (based on the whole sample). This adjustment, required because the attitude sample was randomly constructed from the victimization sample, was used for the age, sex, and race characteristics of respondents.

Reliability of estimates

As previously noted, survey results contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures developed from the average of all possible samples, even if the surveys were administered with the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that a survey-derived estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the differences would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that the average value of all possible samples would fall within that range. Similarly, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error, chiefly affecting the accuracy of the distinction between victims and nonvictims. A major source of nonsampling error is related to the ability of respondents to recall whether or not they were victimized during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on recall indicates that the ability to remember a crime varies with the time interval between victimization and interview, the type of crime, and, perhaps, the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondent. Taken together, recall problems may result in an understatement of the "true" number of victimized persons and households, as defined for the purpose of this report. Another source of nonsampling error pertaining to victimization experience involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occurred before or after the close of the period.

Although the problems of recall and telescoping probably weakened the differentiation between victims and nonvictims, these would *not* have affected the data on personal attitudes or behavior. Nevertheless, such data may have been affected by nonsampling errors resulting from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors also would occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation and a reinterview program, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those random nonsampling errors arising from response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Regarding the reliability of data, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are identified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in this report. For New Orleans, a minimum weighted estimate of 400 was considered statistically reliable, as was any percentage based on such a figure.

Computation and application of the standard error

For survey estimates relevant to either the individual or household respondents, standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table I contains standard error approximations applicable to information from individual respondents and Table II gives errors for data derived from household respondents. For percentages not specifically listed in the tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, Data Table 1 in this report shows that 86.5 percent of all New Orleans residents age 16 and over (407,600 persons) believed crime in the United States had increased. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table I would yield a standard error of about 0.3 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated percentage of 86.5 would be within 0.3 percentage points of the average result from all possible samples; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 86.2 to 86.8. Furthermore, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated percentage would be roughly within 0.6 percentage points of the average for all samples; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 85.9 to 87.1 percent. Standard errors associated with data from household respondents are calculated in the same manner, using Table II.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. As an example, Data Table 12 shows that 23.4 percent of males and 7.6 percent of females felt very safe when out alone in the neighborhood at night, a difference of 15.8 percentage points. The standard error for each estimate, determined by interpolation, was about 0.6 (males) and 0.3 (females). Using the formula described previously, the standard error of the difference between 23.4 and 7.6 percent is expressed as $\sqrt{(0.6)^2 + (0.3)^2}$, which equals approximately 0.7. Thus, the confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 15.8 would be from 15.1 to 16.5 (15.8 plus or minus 0.7) and at two standard errors from 14.4 to 17.2. The ratio of a difference to its standard error defines a value that can be equated to a level of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (15.8) to the standard error (0.7) is equal to 22.6, a figure well above the 2.0 minimum level of confidence applied in this report. Thus, it was concluded that the difference between the two proportions was statistically significant. For data gathered from household respondents, the significance of differences between two sample estimates is tested by the same procedure, using standard errors in Table II.

Table I. Individual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by individual respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	7.0	10.9	15.2	21.0	30.3	35.0
250	4.4	6.9	9.6	13.3	19.2	22.1
500	3.1	4.9	6.8	9.4	13.5	15.6
1,000	2.2	3.5	4.8	6.6	9.6	11.1
2,500	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.2	6.1	7.0
5,000	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	4.3	4.9
10,000	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.5
25,000	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
50,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
500,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 1-18 and 27-37.

Table II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by household respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	6.3	9.8	13.7	18.9	27.2	31.5
250	4.0	6.2	8.7	11.9	17.2	19.9
500	2.8	4.4	6.1	8.4	12.2	14.1
1,000	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.0	8.6	10.0
2,500	1.3	2.0	2.7	3.8	5.5	6.3
5,000	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.9	4.5
10,000	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.7	3.1
25,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
50,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
100,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.0
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 19-26.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assault with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Central city—The largest city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).

Community relations—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and "Don't discriminate."

Downtown shopping area—The central shopping district of the city where the respondent lives.

Evening entertainment—Refers to entertainment available in public places, such as restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys, nightclubs, bars, ice cream parlors, etc. Excludes club meetings, shopping, and social visits to the homes of relatives or acquaintances.

General merchandise shopping—Refers to shopping for goods other than food, such as clothing, furniture, housewares, etc.

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household attitude questions—Items 1 through 7 of Form NCS 6. For households that consist of more than one member, the questions apply to the entire household.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Household respondent—A knowledgeable adult member of the household, most frequently the head of household or that person's spouse. For each household, such a person answers the "household attitude questions."

Individual attitude questions—Items 8 through 16 of Form NCS 6. The questions apply to each person, not the entire household.

Individual respondent—Each person age 16 and over, including the household respondent, who participates in the survey. All such persons answer the "individual attitude questions."

Local police—The police force in the city where the respondent lives at the time of the interview.

Major food shopping—Refers to shopping for the bulk of the household's groceries.

Measured crimes—For the purpose of this report, the offenses are rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, as determined by the victimization component of the survey. Includes both completed and attempted acts that occurred during the 12 months prior to the month of interview.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts. Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Neighborhood—The general vicinity of the respondent's dwelling. The boundaries of a neighborhood define an area with which the respondent identifies.

Nonvictim—See "Not victimized," below.

Not victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons not categorized as "victimized" (see below) are considered "not victimized."

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime.

Operational practices—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes four response categories: "Concentrates on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; "Be more

prompt, responsive, alert"; "Need more traffic control"; and "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times."

Personal larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender.

Personnel resources—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Hire more policemen" and "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and/or persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate," below.

Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Series victimizations—Three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by a person unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. The term is applicable to each of the crimes measured by the victimization component of the survey.

Suburban or neighborhood shopping areas—Shopping centers or districts either outside the city limits or in outlying areas of the city near the respondent's residence.

Victim—See "Victimized," below.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 households.

Victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons are regarded as "victimized" if they meet either of two criteria. (1) They personally experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the 12 months prior to the month of interview: rape, personal robbery, assault, or personal larceny. Or, (2) they are members of a household that experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the same time frame: burglary, household larceny, or motor vehicle theft.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

New Orleans: Public Attitudes About Crime
NCJ—46242, SD—NCS—C—27

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4. Which parts of the report, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?

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